

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1918

Eighteen Pages

VOL. X, NO. 265

## W. M. HUGHES SAYS GERMAN AIM IS TO AVOID THE PENALTY

Australian Prime Minister Describes "Hypocritical Maneuvering" of Hohenzollerns to Make Pretense of Repentance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, spoke last night at a farewell dinner given by Mr. Andrew Fisher, the High Commissioner, to the Australian editors on a visit to Britain and the western front, and who are now returning to Australia.

"We are on the eve of great events," said Mr. Hughes. "On every hand are signs which show that the Hun realizes the hopelessness of his position. He is fighting desperately, not so much with the hope of victory, as to gain time. Balked of victory by the sword, Germany is striving frantically not only to avoid paying the penalties of her crimes, but to win by craft what she has failed to win by force. With great cunning, she is trying to persuade the peoples of the earth that she has repented of her crimes in sackcloth and ashes. The Hohenzollerns, seeing fearful visions, speak about democratization of Germany. Count von Hertling resigns. The Socialists of Germany, guilty of the murder of the Kaiser, are pushed forward to strut the stage in a new part.

"But all this hypocritical maneuvering will avail him nothing; it will deceive no one, who does not wish to be deceived. Not by such devices can the Hun escape the penalty due to his dreadful crime. Before the bar of the civilized world he has been found guilty, and must drink the cup to the dregs. Only in this way can civilization be insured against a repetition of his crime. It may be there will be changes and the Hun will grant constitutional reform, but that will not restore France or put Belgium where she was.

"Let them pay the price, and when they have done that, so far as I am concerned, they shall be welcomed into the family of nations just as any other man who has served a sentence, is received into the community of the people."

Mr. Hughes went on to pay a high tribute to the manner in which the people of Great Britain have done their duty. "There never has been," he said, "a nation more in earnest, and which has shown its readiness to a greater degree, than the people of these islands. As for the Australian soldier, no man can have seen the evidence of his valor without feeling it a glorious privilege to be able to call himself a fellow citizen. When you go back," Mr. Hughes said to the Australian editors, "tell your fellow citizens that if this war lasts and the occasion should demand it, it is their duty to stand by his side and share something of his burden."

**TORPEDO-GUNBOAT SUNK**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A British torpedo-gunboat was sunk on Sept. 30, as the result of a collision, it was announced tonight by the British Admiralty. One officer and 52 men are missing, it was stated.

**ENEMY ALIEN ZONE ENLARGED**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The water front zone against enemy aliens has been enlarged to include nearly all of the Jersey coast, Rockaway Point and Staten Island.

## SOCIALISTS HOLD MEETING IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Socialist National Congress which opens on Sunday has been preceded by a meeting of the Socialist Federation of the Seine for the purpose of appointing delegates to the congress. At the beginning of the proceedings an order of the day was adopted without opposition expressing sympathy with Eugene Debs, Socialist and former candidate for the presidency of the United States on his "arbitrary condemnation."

Of several motions considered by the federation that of the Minoritaires received the largest number of votes. Its author, M. Verfeuil, declared the divergences between the so-called Majoritaires and Minoritaires were essential and fundamental. "Your mistake," he said to the Majoritaires, "is to represent this war, which is essentially capitalist, as a war of liberation. We declare we favor peace without victory because peace by victory is the peace of imperialism."

## BULGARIAN ENVOY ARRIVES IN TURKEY

Tzar Ferdinand's Representative Holds Long Interview With Turkish Foreign Minister—Talaat Discusses Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A report from Constantinople states that the Bulgarian Minister arrived there yesterday and had a long interview with the Foreign Minister.

A meeting of the party of Union and Progress was also held, at which Talaat Pasha spoke on the situation.

**Serbian Prince's Message**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Replying to a congratulatory telegram from the Jugo-Slav committee in London, the Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia wrote: "These successes are a great common moral advantage, which lays the foundation of our future free Fatherland, because besides the recognition and admiration of all the civilized world, which are precious to us, they have at the same time revealed to us the greatness of the national consciousness, which opens prospects of great deeds."

"We are entering, indivisibly united, into the first corners of our common Fatherland, and I firmly believe that its door will soon be wide open to us, because the blows dealt to the enemy in the rocky mountains of Macedonia will soon be renewed on all sides of our beautiful lands."

**"Worse Than Defeat"**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—General Jekoff, Bulgarian commander-in-chief, who has been in Vienna throughout the progress of the recent fighting, in an interview with the Berliner Tageblatt representative, attributed the great misfortune that had befallen the Bulgarian-Macedonian Army, partly to the supply difficulties, experienced for months past on the Macedonian front, and partly to influences emanating from the rear, and fostered by propaganda.

He pronounced the step taken by the Malignoff Government as far worse than an army defeat, however, and said that he had protested energetically against it, and in a letter to (Continued on page four, column four)

## MID-EUROPEAN UNION FORMED

Representatives of Oppressed Nations, at Washington Conference, Join in Democratic Federation Against Enemies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"All the racial elements necessary for the destruction of the Pan-German plan exist in Central Europe."

This quotation appeared beneath a significant map used as the place cards at a luncheon held in the Hotel Washington, this city, on Thursday, at which the Democratic Mid-European Union was formally organized.

There were present representatives of the Czechoslovaks, Poles, Ukrainians, Jugo-Slavs, Lithuanians, Finns, Rumanians, and Italians. Some of these peoples have had differences with some of the others, but all have agreed to compose them in the interests of presenting a united front against the common enemy.

Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk was chosen chairman, and Prof. Herbert Adolphus Miller, director, and it was decided to establish headquarters in Washington immediately.

The beginning of this movement was in New York a few weeks ago when a great meeting was held in Carnegie Hall, the speakers meeting at a hotel for a discussion of the situation in which they were all interested, and for an exchange of opinions, with the purpose of arriving at an understanding which should benefit all and which should form the basis for more effective work.

The Democratic Mid-European Union proposes to carry on a campaign of education in this country and among its own peoples, taking for its model, in a general way, the Pan-American Union. The spirit of conciliation must prevail; each must be willing to make sacrifices in order that the ultimate good may be accomplished. The individual is not to count, and there is to be no unwarranted interference in internal affairs.

The second purpose of the union is to prepare a method of getting ready for the peace table. Differences of religion, of language, and of customs, have been used to keep the various peoples composing the union apart. Now these things are no longer to serve such ends. Both for the military needs of presenting a strong front against the Central Powers from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and to meet conditions at the peace table and after the war, it is necessary that union replace dissension. Heroes will be needed who can be leaders in reconstruction, as on puts it.

Conferences are to be held in Washington every two weeks. Branches will be organized in all large cities. The men who were present on Thursday, all of them chosen from the national organizations, except the Finns, represent 10,000,000 people in this country and 65,000,000 in Europe. Other nationalities seeking for the establishment of liberty will be admitted to the union as it becomes expedient.

There were also present at the meeting several representatives from diplomatic legations, and representatives from the State, War and Navy departments. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, introduced Professor Miller, who explained the program of the union, and Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, sent a note of sympathetic interest in the efforts that were being made in behalf of the peoples in bondage, whose day of freedom is at hand.

Professor Miller, who is the only American connected with the union, has been in close touch with the peoples who have united to prepare themselves for the peace table. Professor Miller said:

"The potential meaning of this cannot be estimated. It is the answer to those who felt that the existence of Austria was the only guaranty of the stability of Central Europe. This is the metamorphosed Austria in which there is no Austria. It is the beginning of democratic and frank relationships among peoples whose history is a long recollection of national feuds kindled and kept alive by an intricate secret diplomacy in which the birthrights of nationalities were played away as pawns of power. It is a demonstration of the method of arbitration in open council of the claims of responsible nations. It means a solid front of free, united nations, ranged in mutually protective formation in a long sentry line from the Baltic to the Adriatic. It means the basis of a rational and enduring peace."

**SIR G. CAVE'S APPOINTMENT**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Department today appointed Sir George Cave chairman of the Inter-Departmental Prisoners of War Committee, which is responsible for all questions affecting the war prisoners of enemy countries.

**MR. BAKER ARRIVES IN PARIS**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lord Milner, War Minister, yesterday entertained a distinguished company, including Mr. Balfour and Lord Reading, to meet the United States War Secretary, after which he left for Paris, where he arrived today.

## NEW TREASURER FOR THE MOTHER CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Edward L. Ripley of Boston has been elected Treasurer of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. William R. Rathvon, who resigned that office to become a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Ripley is a native of Michigan. He has been a member of The Mother Church and of a branch church for over 18 years and has filled various offices in connection with branch church work, including that of first reader. For about two and one-half years Mr. Ripley has filled the position of assistant treasurer of The Mother Church and he now enters upon his new duties as treasurer well equipped by his former experience for the larger and more important duties of his new office.

## SUFFRAGISTS WIN SENATE SKIRMISH

Amendment Restored to Calendar and May Be Taken Up at Opportune Moment—Issue Depends on New Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Heated controversy over the federal suffrage amendment broke out in the United States Senate again on Thursday. The supporters of the measure refuse to accept defeat, and have succeeded in putting it back on the calendar so that it can be taken up at any opportune moment between now and March 3, 1919, when the sixty-fifth Congress expires.

On the motion of Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, the Senate by a viva voce vote decided for the reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was defeated on Tuesday.

This move on the part of the suffrage forces was vigorously opposed by the opposition, who did everything in their power to have the measure dropped from the calendar and finally disposed of so far as this Congress is concerned. Senator Underwood of Alabama, one of the bitterest opponents of the amendment, raised a point of order, contending that it would require a two-thirds majority to put the measure back on the calendar. Vice-President Marshall refused to sustain the point of order leaving with the supporters of the amendment the victory in what may prove to be an important skirmish.

It is doubtful the amendment will be called up again before the November elections. It is admitted that there is no chance whatever for its passage before the elections. The important question now in connection with the amendment is whether or not the states where senators come up for reelection will support the appeal of the President to the Senate and act in such a way as virtually to take this question out of the hands of the small minority which at the present time stands between the people and the Constitution.

The indications are that the appeal which the President made to the Senate is one of the most important in his public career and will meet with sympathetic response from the country at the coming elections. The President has done all he could do for the passage of the amendment, and the appeal which he made is now, as it were, up to the country.

The group of women who went to see the President on Thursday, and who thanked him for his sincere efforts on behalf of the amendment, came away with the firm conviction that the light on his part is by no means over.

Now that the matter is disposed of for some weeks at least, those who have watched the situation which existed with regard to the amendment are convinced that some mistakes have been committed on the part of those responsible for its success. Agitation in the national capital and lobbying have prevailed nothing. It is apparent to those who understand the case that the issue must be decided, not in Washington, but in the states which are to elect senators for the short term of Congress. Pledges given before election cannot be ignored so easily as promises given to senators in the corridors or favorable hints given to the ladies in the lobbies. It is not enough to elect suffragists. Not every suffragist votes for the federal amendment. If the women of the United States are to secure political freedom in this session of Congress it must be seen to that the new senators are pledged to support the federal amendment without qualification or possibility of subterfuge.

## Suffragists Blame Brewers

Louisiana Women Cite Persistent Work of Opposition  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—With their ranks reunited by the settlement of all differences between the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana and the State Suffrage Association, both forces (Continued on page five, column one)

## BRITISH POLICY ON ARMENIA DEFINED

Lord Robert Cecil Defends Armenians for Conduct at Baku and Recognizes Heroic Action in Support of Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The correspondence between Lord Bryce and the Foreign Office regarding the position of the Armenians has been issued for publication. Lord Bryce's letter, addressed to Mr. Balfour, supports a request from Boghos Nubar Pasha, head of the Armenian National Council, that the British Government should, if possible, do something to remove the painful impression created by the terms of the statement concerning the conduct of the Armenians at Baku.

After enumerating the sufferings of the Armenian people during the war, and their various services to the allied cause, Lord Bryce writes: "It would be a grave discouragement to the Armenians both in France and in European Russia, who are doing their best for the allied cause, were it supposed that a stigma was being placed on the Armenian nation as a whole."

Lord Robert Cecil, replying for Mr. Balfour, writes that the latter has been much concerned at the view taken by Nubar Pasha regarding the communiqué reporting the events at Baku. "The Baku Armenians," he writes, "were not only an isolated remnant, but doubtless their task was made impossible from the outset, by the disorganization which prevailed, and which had thrown open to the Turks the Trans-Caucasian Railway leading to the gates of the city. What ever may have happened at Baku, the responsibility cannot be laid at the Armenian people's door."

Lord Robert continues: "The national delegation commissioned by the Katholikos in 1913 to obtain from the civilized world that justice to Armenia which has been delayed with such terrible consequences, has given many proofs of devotion to the Allied cause, as being the cause of all peoples striving to free the world from oppression."

"The council of Erivan threw itself into the breach, which the Russian breakdown left open in Asia, and, after organizing resistance to Turks in the Caucasus from February to June of this year, was at length compelled by main force to suspend hostilities."

"Great Britain and her allies understand the cruel necessity which forced the Armenians to take that step, and look forward to the time, perhaps not far distant, when the allied victories may reverse their undesired misfortunes."

Meanwhile, Lord Robert continues, the Armenians' services to the common cause have assuredly not been forgotten, and he ventures to mention four points which the Armenians may, he thinks, regard as the charter of their right to liberation at the hand of the Allies.

One, in the autumn of 1914, the national congress of the Ottoman Armenians, then sitting at Erzerum, offered autonomy by the Turkish emirs if it would actively assist Turkey in the war, but it replied that while they would do their duty individually as Ottoman subjects, they could not, as a nation, work for the cause of Turkey and her allies.

Two, following this courageous refusal, the Ottoman Armenians were systematically murdered by the Turkish Government in 1915, more than 700,000 people, two-thirds of the population, being exterminated by the most cold-blooded and fendish methods.

Three, from the beginning of the war, that half of the Armenian nation under Russian sovereignty organized volunteer forces and, under their heroic leader General Andranik, bore the brunt of some of the heaviest fighting in the Caucasian campaign.

Four, after the Russian army's breakdown at the end of last year, these Armenian forces took over the Caucasian front and for five months delayed the Turks' advance, thus rendering important service to the British Army in Mesopotamia, these operations in the Alexandropol and Erivan region being, of course, unconnected with those of Baku.

"I may add," Lord Robert concludes, "that Armenian soldiers are still fighting in the ranks of the allied forces in Syria. They are to be found serving alike in the British, the French, and in the American armies, and have borne their part in General Allenby's great victory in Palestine."

"Need I say, after this, that the policy of the Allies toward Armenia remains unaltered? If your letter and that of Nubar Pasha make it necessary for the British Government to do so, I am quite ready to reaffirm our determination that wrongs such as Armenia has suffered shall be brought to an end and their recurrence made impossible."

**WAR PRISONERS' EXCHANGE**  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Owing to Germany's continued failure to ratify the exchange-of-prisoners agreement with Great Britain and her raising of the question concerning prisoners in China and the release of U-boat crews, which Great Britain declines to do, the British Government has dispatched to Berlin a peremptory demand for an immediate answer.

## APPROVAL OF JOINT DRIVE COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Incorporation of a central committee representing the seven war welfare organizations which will conduct a joint drive in November has been approved by Justice Ottinger of the Supreme Court. The objects of the united war work campaign are described as to promote the mental, moral and physical welfare of the military and naval forces of the United States and of the countries associated with the United States in the war, and of all persons aiding the United States and the countries so associated. It is the announced purpose of the organizations to solicit, hold and disburse funds and to co-operate with and extend financial or other aid to such individuals, corporations, associations or institutions as are now or may hereafter be engaged in furthering the purposes above named, either in the United States or the countries of its allies.

## WOMEN ADDED TO VARIOUS BOARDS

Department of Labor Issues Orders to Give Them a Share of War Responsibility—Unions Asked to Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the meeting in Washington on Friday and Saturday of delegates from the women's trade unions of the country, called in conference by the government for the first time, many of the questions and issues regarding women and labor will come to a head.

The feeling among women who consider these matters thoughtfully is strongly in favor of having women representatives on the federal boards which deal with war labor policies and other big labor problems. Especially is it considered desirable that women should have something to say about the adjustment of wages and the settlement of labor difficulties. A step in this direction has been taken by the Department of Labor, which on Thursday issued orders giving women a large share of the responsibility for the administration of the war labor supply program.

Two women, one representative of management and one representative of labor, are to be added to each state advisory board of the employment service, bringing the total membership of each of these boards from five to seven. Hitherto the state advisory boards have been composed of the state director of the employment service as chairman, two representatives of management and two of labor.

In addition, two women are now being added to the original membership of every community labor board, changing the personnel of these boards from one man and one woman, each representative of local management, one man and one woman, each representative of local labor, and one local representative of the employment service as chairman.

It is further ordered that the two women members on the community labor boards shall have full voting powers on all questions coming within the jurisdiction of those boards. These powers include the decision of questions concerning the methods of recruiting and distributing of war labor in the various communities, subject to the general direction of the United States employment service, under the Department of Labor.

## DR. SOLF DEMANDS RETURN OF COLONIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, who is on a mission to Bavaria, lectured at Munich on Monday on "War and the Colonies," with the King of Bavaria among the audience. After repeating his previous condemnations of the use of native armies, he made a fresh demand, not only for the return of German colonies but for redistribution of colonial possessions. The regaining of the colonies, he declared, was a task of national importance second to none, particularly as the present substitute materials could not suffice for peace time, and without colonies, Germany must remain dependent on others for raw materials, the latter being the weakest point in her world economy. He also affirmed that the open door for trade would be one of the most important demands at the conclusion of peace.

**SWIFT INTERESTS IN ARGENTINA**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A banking and investment company has been formed in Argentina by the Swift Packing House interests, which will introduce American methods of financing cattlemen. The new organization has been authorized by presidential decree to do business for 100 years, and is authorized to engage in many activities in addition to a general banking and loan business.

## LILLE SALIENT IS BEING EVACUATED BY GERMAN FORCES

Lens and Armentières Fall Into the Hands of the Allies—Von Ludendorff's Front Crumbling Under Blows of Marshal Foch

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is only necessary to read the articles in the Berlin papers to see that the realization that the end is coming is dawning upon the nation. What these papers would say if their editors were writing what they liked, and not in accordance with the orders of the General Staff, it is impossible to say, and indeed the whole question is clouded by the fact that the German people have been heart and soul behind the war, and will probably hold together through the inevitable débacle.

**The Position of Germany**  
It is a curious Nemesis which brings the military career of Germany to a sudden crash in the very zenith of its apparent strength. The Seven Days' War, the Seven Weeks' War, the Seven Months' War were all triumphs of success, just as the Seven Years' War, in days gone by, had been. In a moment of complete and complacent self-confidence Germany plunged into Armageddon, and the result may be seen, at the end of four years, or rather at the beginning of the fifth, in the German armies reeling back to their own frontiers, without hope of recovery. In the old-fashioned wars there was always hope of recovery. Frederick the Great recovered again and again, out of seeming disaster, during the Seven Years' War, and eventually emerged triumphant, but everybody knows that there is no hope for this occasion, and there is no hope for the simple reason that Germany has outraged every law of morality, and stands a convict amongst the nations.

When the censor in Berlin permits the press, or rather orders the press, to publish articles warning the country that Austria may be forced to lay down her arms, and that Bavaria may follow her example, it is clear that things have gone a long way. Any Berlin editor who would have dared to print that, a year ago, would not have brought out another issue of his paper. Simultaneously the press is discussing the Bulgarian surrender, and is filled with pessimism over this. Indeed one of the most curious things is to see the situation of 1870-71 reversed, and to find the cry, "Nous sommes trahis!" this time in the German papers.

**The Western Front**  
And the truth is that the papers have every reason for pessimism. The western front is crumbling from one end to the other. The strategy of Marshal Foch, which has gripped the two extreme ends of von Ludendorff's line in steel pincers, and is bending them round, whilst hammering the intervening sectors with tremendous blows, is doing three or four things. First, it is causing the enemy tremendous losses in men, guns, and matériel; second, it is preventing him from freeing himself, and retreating to his prepared lines; third, even if he now should succeed in freeing himself to any extent, it can only be by a tremendous sacrifice of rearguards, which represent not only the very best of his army, but possibly the major portion of it; fourth, if the débacle would be complete, seeing that, even as it is, the débacle grows apace.

The first attempt at retirement has come in the Lille salient. Germany has clung to this salient with all her strength, piling division on division, and defense upon defense, in order to hold it. The reason is very simple. Here is the great manufacturing city of Lille, and the great iron and rail centers of Tourcoing, Roubaix, and Tournai, as well as the coal district of Lens and to the south the railway triangle of Douai-Valenciennes-Cambrai. When Germany gives way here the coal fields and iron districts of these cities, and the great wheat plains by their side, pass forever out of her hands. What damage she will do before she lets go it is impossible to say, in the light of the fact that Cambrai and St. Quentin have been angrily burned. There has never been any particular doubt that before Germany was finally beaten she would run amuck, as President Wilson himself has pointed out. All that remains to be seen is how fierce a muck it will be.

**The Crumbling Line**  
It is not likely that it will be long before the damage will be known. Already Menin and Roulers are in flames before General Plumer's advancing troops, for the British at Wervicq are only four miles from Menin and six from Tourcoing. Already Lens and Armentières, the gates of the coal-fields, have been evacuated. The chances are that Germany will endeavor for the time being to rest a temporary flank on Lille, but this cannot be for long after the British reach Menin, especially as before that time the final retreat from the Lens district will have to take place. Therefore it is little to be wondered at that Monsieur Clemenceau, in his speech of victory, speaking of the recent allied successes, declared, "These victories are only the first sheaves of a fruitful harvest, of which the highest recom-

DAILY INDEX FOR OCTOBER 4, 1918	
Business and Finance	Page 11
Stock Market Quotation	
Western Union's Future Bright	
Dividends Declared	
Room For Greater Economy	
Cattle Loans Increased	
Eight-Hour Day in Steel Trade	
Editorials	Page 16
A Counsel of Perfection	
Britain's Effort	
Canada and Steel	
The Hotel Porter	
Notes and Comments	
Education	Page 14
English Education Bill Summarized	
Australian Plan to Teach Soldiers	
World War and American History	
Instruction in Slav Subjects	
Need of Education in New Zealand	
Education Notes	
European War	
British Policy on Armenia Defined	1
Government Asks Women's Trade	
Unions to Conference	
Lille Salient Is Being Evacuated by	
German Forces	1
Mid-European Union Organized in	
Washington by Oppressed Nationals	1
Germany's Fight to Avoid the Pen-	
alty	1
Bulgarian Envoy Arrives in Turkey	2
Official War Reports	2
War Reports and Comments	2
Liberty Bond Sales Pass the Half-	
Billion Mark	4
Estonian Plan for Independence	4
Austrian Premier Talks in Reichstag	4
European Workmen and Socialists	
Approve President Wilson's Peace	
Terms	5
Spain Concerned at German Attitude	6
French Officers' Important Role	6
Salvation Army Work in French	
Camps	8
Division in United States Senate Over	
Reconstruction and Peace Prepared-	
ness	8
Fashions and the Household	Page 13
Handicrafts for Women's Weaving	
Glimpses of Autumn Fashions	
General News	
Lord Charnwood on After the War	8



pense will be the final deliverance of the world from the oppression of implacable brutality."

## COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)**—North of Roulers and on a wide front north of St. Quentin, and in the Champagne district, enemy attacks failed with heavy losses," says tonight's German War Office statement.

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)**—The German official report made public today says:

"In Flanders, enemy attacks north of Staden and northwest and west of Roulers were repulsed. We took 200 prisoners. In the evening, partial attacks by the enemy on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road failed.

"Armentières and Lens were evacuated by us without fighting on Tuesday night. We occupied prepared positions east of both towns. In the course of the day the enemy, after strong artillery preparation placed against the abandoned positions, followed over the Fleurbaix-La Bassée-Hulluch line.

"Before Cambrai the day was quiet. Enemy partial attacks on the plain of the Scheldt, near and southeast of Rumilly, were repulsed. Strong attacks and thrusts against our new lines north and south of St. Quentin failed.

"South of Anizy-le-Château and north of Platin we repulsed partial attacks. Schleswig-Holstein regiments defended the positions on the ridge of the Chemin des Dames against strong enemy attacks. There were engagements in front of our new lines northwest of Rheims.

"In the evening the enemy here stood on the line of Chaudardes and Cormicy and along the Aisne Canal.

"In the Champagne the French, with strong forces, continued their attacks east of the Suippe against St. Marie-a-Py, as well as between Somme-Py and Montheuil. Local points of penetration south of Orefeuille were reduced in extent by counter thrusts. On the remainder of the front the attacks broke down before our lines.

"On both sides of the Aisne and in the Argonne enemy partial attacks were without success."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LE HAVRE, France (Thursday)**—The Belgian War Office statement tonight says:

"We attacked today east of Staden, and in spite of enemy resistance we advanced our line two kilometers and reached the outskirts of Hoogdele.

"On the Hoogdele-Roulers road, west of Roulers, violent enemy counter-attacks were completely repulsed. Yesterday an armored car traversed the German lines, penetrated Roulers and returned to our lines."

**LE HAVRE, France (Thursday)**—The Belgian official statement issued today follows:

"In spite of fierce resistance by the enemy the Belgian army during the past day has improved its position by local thrusts on different points of the front.

"General Plumer's army, after sharp combats, realized an important advance in the direction of Menin by capturing Gheluwe. North and in the immediate proximity of Armentières this army has taken Le Bizet, and north of Houplines has captured La Flanque Farm.

"British aviators destroyed nine airplanes and two balloons of the enemy during the day."

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The British War Office issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

"The progress made by the allied offensives in Flanders and before Cambrai and St. Quentin, combined with the heavy losses incurred by his troops in their endeavors to resist the successful attacks, has compelled the enemy to undertake an extensive withdrawal of his line.

"From Lens to Armentières the enemy is evacuating the highly organized positions held by him since the commencement of trench warfare and which he had hitherto defended with the utmost resolution.

"This movement, which was not unexpected, is being followed up closely by our troops, who are maintaining constant touch with the German rear guards, inflicting many casualties and taking prisoners.

"On the front of the retirement we have already reached the general line of Cite St. Auguste, Douvrin, east of La Bassée, east of Aubers and west of Bois Grenier. The advance is continuing.

"Yesterday evening the enemy attacked our positions north of Cambrai. He was repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

"This morning we renewed our attacks north of St. Quentin."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—Sir Douglas Haig issued the following communiqué tonight:

"At dawn this morning we successfully attacked on a front of about eight miles from Sequehart to the canal north of Bonny.

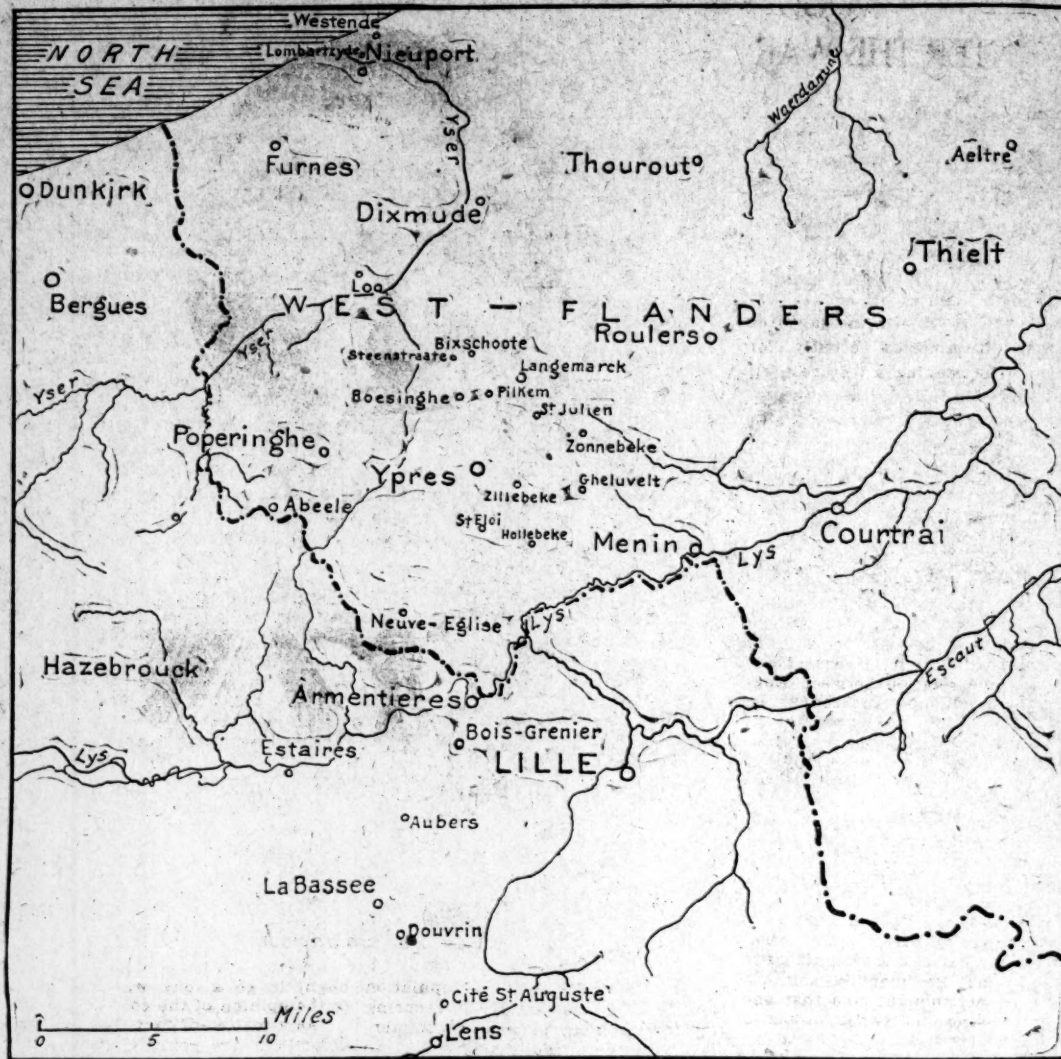
"We captured the village of Sequehart together with a number of prisoners. Later in the morning we beat off a counter-attack of the enemy.

"In the center of our line we stormed Ramcourt and Waincourt and captured several hundred prisoners.

"Fighting on a line from Fonsomme to Bearevoir, west and southwest of Bearevoir we broke through the enemy lines. The outskirts of Montbrein village have been reached.

"We have also reached and secured the high ground south and southwest of Bearevoir.

"On the left we attacked the Scheldt Canal and gained a passage at Gouy and Le Catelet, both of which villages,



Ground over which the Germans are retreating

On the front of Von Ludendorff's retirement in the Lille salient Marshal Foch's troops have reached the general line east of Cite St. Auguste, Douvrin, La Bassée, Aubers and Bois Grenier. They are maintaining constant touch with the enemy rear guards.

with the high ground eastward were captured.

"The enemy counter-attacks strongly in the afternoon. The fighting is continuing.

"We took a large number of prisoners during the day.

"On the remainder of the St. Quentin-Cambrai front there were patrol encounters.

"In the area of the enemy's withdrawal north of the Scarpe we have pressed forward, maintaining pressure against German rear guards.

"Lens has been cleared of the enemy, and our advanced detachments have reached a general line from Avion through Vendin, le Vieil, Hanay, Wicres and Herlies and east of Bois Grenier.

"We occupied Armentières this morning."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—Tonight's War Office communiqué says:

"In the region of St. Quentin we have taken Hindenburg line positions between Lesdins and Sequehart, in violent combats.

"Further southward we gained a footing on the railway.

"East of St. Quentin we are making progress.

"There is fighting going on east of Faubourgdisle.

"North of Rheims we have taken Cormicy between Concessieux and La Neuville on the borders of the canal.

"In the Champagne battles are continuing in the region north of Somme-Py.

"We have enlarged our gains between Blanc Mont Crest and Medeah Farm.

"Five kilometers northwest of Somme-Py we broke the enemy's resistance. We took 2800 prisoners today."

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"North of the Vesle the French troops continued their advance and progressed beyond Louvres. In the region of La Neuville violent German counter-attacks obtained no results.

"In Champagne the fighting began after noon yesterday and continued into the night. The French troops captured Challengerange. The Germans made strong efforts to drive the French from the wood southeast of Orefeuille which they had penetrated.

"Three heavy German assaults were broken up by the French, who maintained their gains and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. A number of prisoners were captured by us in the course of this fighting.

"The attack was resumed at daybreak today."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**ROME, Italy (Thursday)**—The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office tonight:

"In the Brenta Valley in the region of Grappa, our patrols brought back arms and war matériel.

"Near Maris we repulsed a hostile detachment.

"In Albania, between the sea and Osum, we began an advance on Monday, overcoming the enemy's resistance.

"We occupied the village of Fieri.

"We have established a line from the Semini to Metalbridge Heights between Janica, Buvalica and Zeito-min Heights on the left of the Osum.

"Yesterday we advanced to Sobronico and Corbaezija.

"On our approach to Berat the enemy began retreating rapidly and in attempting to avoid pursuit began firing depots.

"We captured prisoners and large quantities of war matériel.

"British aviators have brought down hostile machines."

## WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

### Interesting Developments Expected to Result From the German Loss of St. Quentin and the Defenses Northward

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Wednesday)**—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that in view of the German loss of St. Quentin and their defenses northward, some interesting developments will result. There are indications that a large scale German retirement, due to recent losses of ground, is contemplated, but as to locality and extent it is yet too early to say, although the developments may be on a much larger scale than would be anticipated from the present course of the fighting.

With fairly good weather a big change may be seen before the winter arrives. Present weather conditions favor the Germans and may help them as in 1916. Nevertheless, given good weather, they will have the greatest difficulty in saving their front in the West.

In Flanders there has been little change, but guns are being brought forward and communication improved. In the Cambrai sector it is clear the Germans have decided to hold out the longest possible. There has been heavy fighting to the north between the Scarpe and the city and the Germans are resisting heavily. Biscourt, for instance, changing hands several times, and on this sector the Germans have many divisions.

South of Cambrai the present position constitutes a serious threat to the German communications and may later put them into an awkward corner between Cambrai and the Scarpe. Between Cambrai and St. Quentin it is not certain what lines the Germans have in the rear but the present break through will make their position serious, threatening their lines in the Oise Valley and on St. Gobain massif. The British entered Damascus yesterday morning.

### Grave Position Admitted

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—(Havas)—A wide retreat of the German forces on the western front is foreseen by the Berlin Department of Propaganda, which published a statement that Germany is actually shaking under the assaults of the reassembled Entente forces.

It is necessary, the statement adds, that a portion of the German defensive positions be maintained in Belgium and France to keep Germany safe from the battles now being decided. The German statement then asserts that the American offensive between the Meuse and the Argonne is diminishing and that the French offensive in the Champagne remains entangled in the first zone of the German defense system.

It is admitted that British troops have obtained successes in the Cambrai region, and also that Sir Douglas Haig's forces are fighting on the outskirts of the city. The note adds, however, that Cambrai is no longer the center of railways and highroads that it used to be. New railways and highways, it is said, have been built further to the east since the town was menaced in the autumn of 1917 by the battle of the tanks.

The statement admits that the British and Belgian attacks in Flanders have obtained initial important successes.

That the German situation on the

western front is grave, the Frankfurter Zeitung admits, adding that the German front is gradually crumbling. "The allied plan of attack," it says, "is being carried out in an extraordinary manner. It is an awful strain on our front. The situation on the Meuse where the American attacks are just beginning is extremely critical; part of the Chemin des Dames had to be given up and the whole German front is gradually crumbling away under the allied attacks."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The following official statement on the operations in Syria was issued today:

"On Wednesday, Australian mounted troops operating in the vicinity of Kubbah-el-Asafir, 17 miles northeast of Damascus, charged and captured an enemy column, securing 1500 prisoners, two guns and 40 machine guns. "An enemy airdrome and railway establishments at Rayak were heavily bombed from the air."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—A remarkable order signed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been captured by the British forces. It says in part:

"The idea of an elastic defense has led to premature abandonment of some of our main lines of resistance. The firm determination to hold at all costs seems to have disappeared. Penetration at various points causes commanders to withdraw prematurely from neighboring sectors.

"The tradition that the honor of the commanders of various units and of units themselves is involved in the maintenance of positions must not disappear from the German Army."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—Sir Douglas Haig issued a communiqué tonight on aerial activities. It says:

"Yesterday we dropped 43 tons of bombs in a concentrated attack on the Aulnoy railway junction.

"An ammunition train was blown up and considerable rolling stock fired.

"Fifteen hostile airplanes were destroyed and five driven down out of control. Another was forced to land behind our lines.

"Nine balloons were shot down in flames.

"Eight of our machines are missing. "During the night we dropped a ton of bombs."

"Victory in Sight"

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—With victory in sight, the allied nations should set themselves for the last sacrifices necessary before the final triumph, M. Clemenceau declared today in a letter to the Conseil Général of the Loire, which had passed an address strongly supporting the government's course.

"The consells representing the people," says the Premier's response, "can depend upon the government, with Marshal Foch and the united allied armies, to pursue their course until the benefits of complete success are wrested from the enemy. The splendid victories of the recent weeks have definitely determined the fortunes of the war to the stupefaction of the enemy, who now suddenly discovers that he had grossly deceived himself.

"These victories are only the first sheaves of the fruitful harvest, of which the highest recompense will be the final deliverance of the world from the oppression of implacable brutality and open the way for its marvelous development. Let us salute the

glorious aurora whose first rays are illuminating the victorious fronts of the founders of the American Republic and of our revolutionary forefathers.

"In the abyss of irreparable defeat, the Prussian militarists will bear the shame of the greatest attempt at wrong-doing of which a barbaric people has been able to dream. The supreme obstacle to the reign of right and law among mankind is about to disappear in the acclaim of a victory in which it is our duty to make effective the triumph of humanity.

"For this, let us continue to be true to ourselves. Let us accomplish the last sacrifices caused by the supreme convulsions of savagery. The collaboration of all in the cleansing of the world will achieve the work of idealism toward which so many generations have so gloriously sought the way, and that history reserves for us the inexpressible glory of realizing."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—A Reuter telegram from Simla states that the utmost enthusiasm was evinced in the Imperial Legislative Council when Ehan Muhammad Shah proposed that the council should convey its thanks and congratulations to the allied armies successfully operating on various fronts. The Indian members made striking patriotic speeches.

Sir Charles Munro was cheered when alluding to the splendid recent successes, and the entire council stood and applauded when carrying the resolution. The council rejected by 34 votes to 8 another resolution by Mr. Patel urging that deputations representing the Indian National Congress and the Muhammadan League should proceed to England without delay.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**ROME, Italy (Thursday)**—Operating on both sides of the Osum River the Italian right wing today occupied and passed beyond Berat, it was semi-officially announced here tonight.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**St. Quentin Deputies Visit Town**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—The St. Quentin municipal council, which met in Paris during the occupation of the town, held a solemn meeting yesterday in honor of its recapture and decided to forward congratulations and thanks to General Rawlinson and Debenev. Two of the deputies who have now visited the town declare that important damage has been done by the systematic destruction carried out by the Germans. The old church of St. Martin is almost entirely destroyed, a number of houses are in ruins and the general aspect is lamentable. Refugee inhabitants will not be able to return for some time, in view of the reconstruction necessary.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—(Havas)—Henri Galli, who is president of the Paris City Council, in an interview in La Liberté after a visit to the Champagne front, says that never since the war began has he returned to Paris from the front with such positive convictions of a complete victory.

In the present operations in Champagne, he says, the French have carried positions which they could not take in 1915 and their casualties are one-tenth of what they suffered in the first battle of Champagne. The German Army today is not what it was in 1915. On the other hand, the French have a superiority over the enemy in their belief in final victory.

Prisoners taken by the French, he adds, show signs of demoralization and discouragement. A young German officer, however, told the deputy that while there was no doubt the German Army would not go to Paris this year, "it would go there 10 years from now."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**Statistics on Allied Gains**  
**PARIS, France (Wednesday)**—From Sept. 10 to Sept. 30 the allied armies in France and Belgium have captured 2844 officers, 120,192 men, 1600 cannon and more than 6000 machine guns, according to an official statement issued here tonight. From July 15 to Sept. 30 the Allies captured 5518 officers, 248,494 men, 3669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns and hundreds of mine-throwers.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—An official announcement issued yesterday states that the allied governments have decided formally to recognize the belligerent status of the Arab forces fighting as auxiliaries with the Allies against the common enemy in Palestine and Syria. The announcement refers not

to the Hedjaz Arabs, the independence of whose state was officially recognized by the Entente governments at the end of 1916, but to the other Arabs who have been cooperating with the British and the Hedjaz Arabs in the recent operations, among whom those figuring most prominently are the Bedouins of the Syrian desert. Meanwhile telegrams from Palestine indicate that the advancing allied forces are being received with widespread enthusiasm and deputations of notables of all communities at Jerusalem have conveyed congratulations to the chief administrator and military governor.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**Samuel Gompers Visits Fronts**  
**LE HAVRE, France (Thursday)**—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was received yesterday by King Albert. Mr. Gompers visited the Belgian front during the day and expressed his admiration for the splendid morale and ardor of the Belgian troops.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—(Havas)—Samuel Gompers visited the American front in France yesterday, then left for Italy.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—During the month of September, since the beginning of the last offensive, the independent force, Royal Air Force raided 21 towns in Germany and bombed the airdromes at Buhl, Boulay, Frieddorf and Morhange. An immediate effect of the raids, according to advice received on Thursday by the British Information Bureau, has been the compulsory withdrawal by Germany of a considerable number of squadrons from the fighting fronts for the defense of Rhenish towns.

The widespread moral effect of this persistent offensive over Germany is seen in the fact that at a dozen public meetings in the Rhine towns resolutions have been adopted protesting against aerial warfare, and calling for an immediate cessation of it, or for drastic and often impracticable measures of defense. Captured letters from places as widely separated as Mannheim and Cologne all testify to the terror and panic caused by the raids. The German territory brought into the war zone by the British airmen represents a belt of the Rhine Valley, roughly 250 miles long, from Cologne in the north to the Grand Duchy of Baden in the south, a region including all the principal war industries of the German Empire, and intersected by a railway system of vital strategic importance to the Germans in France. This explains the high percentage of British raids directed against the railway centers in the Rhine provinces, notably those at Thionville and Metz.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

**Turks Ordered Out of Persia**  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—The Turkish forces in Persia have been ordered by Constantinople to leave at once, according to a report reaching the State Department on Thursday from Teheran. This action was taken, it is said, because of the disaster to the Turkish troops in Palestine. It is also reported that the British probably will reoccupy Baku.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

**Activity in American Sector**  
**WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE**, (Thursday)—A terrific artillery duel was repeated this morning. All of the American area in the Argonne section was heavily bombarded by the Germans, a barrage being laid down on our front line, with our guns vigorously retaliating. At least three additional German

airplanes have been brought down by our aviators.

An instance of German treachery in the Argonne section has come to light. One hundred of the enemy made professions of surrendering, then began throwing hand grenades. The enemy position was immediately cleared up by the American troops.

## ALLIED PROGRESS IN DVINA SECTOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

**ARCHANGEL, Russia (Tuesday)**—(By The Associated Press)—American troops now hold the farthest point south reached by any of the allied forces in the advance southward from Archangel. This point is a small village 35 miles south of Slenkursk on the River Vagas. The Bolshevik stronghold of Velsk is but 40 miles away.

From Velsk the Bolsheviks send out small gunboats from which they land parties to attack the Americans. The Bolsheviks, however, always flee to the shelter of the gunboat when attacked.

The inhabitants near the American advanced post are largely of Bolshevik sympathies, as those opposed to the Bolsheviks fled to Slenkursk to the protection of the allied and Russian forces. A party of about 100 peasants is doing splendid work scouting for the Allies.

At Slenkursk, where the Americans are using the former Cossack quarters for their barracks, the townspeople are extremely friendly. They invited the allied forces to enter the town. Of the population of a little over 2000 several scores of men have been contributed to the Russian regular and irregular detachments. In this rolling country along the Vaga there are quantities of hay and cattle and considerable breadstuffs.

## CHAIRS OF ITALIAN LITERATURE FOUNDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The vice-chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge universities have gladly accepted an offer of £20,000 for the foundation of a chair of Italian at both centers from Arthur Serena, who is a son of Leon Serena, one of the banished Venetian patriots of 1848, who was a member of the Provisional Government of Venice in the revolution, and came to England after the suppression of the revolution by the Austrians.

Mr. Serena himself is a British subject, and holds an honorable position in English public life. The announcement follows close upon the Italian Minister of Education's recent statement foreshadowing the foundation of eight new chairs of English literature at Italian universities.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**OTTAWA, Ont.**—The staff of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, has been added to in the person of the Earl of Minto, whose father was Governor-General of Canada from 1898 to 1904 when he was succeeded by Earl Grey. The Earl of Minto has been appointed aid-de-camp to His Excellency.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**AMERICANS IN SASKATCHEWAN**  
 Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
**REGINA, Sask.**—Since registration of Americans began in Saskatchewan, more than 8000 have been registered at the United States consulate here, of which number about 3000 have been inducted into military service.



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## ESPIONAGE CASES DELAYED IN SPAIN

Barcelona Police Officer, Accused of Giving Information to Germans, Submits to Long Drawn Out Examination

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—A remarkable turn is being given to the espionage case in which Bravo Portillo and other Spaniards are concerned and which is now being investigated by the special examining magistrate at Barcelona. It will be remembered that on what appeared to be the clearest evidence possible, this man, Bravo Portillo, an official of the Barcelona police force, was arrested on a charge of espionage, having, it was alleged, been concerned with the supply of information about the sailings and cargoes of Spanish and other ships from the port of Barcelona, to German submarines lying in wait outside, with the result that the ships were sunk when they were clear of Barcelona. It was clearly indicated that Portillo was in close relationship with the German consulate and that he received a regular salary for the assistance he gave to German espionage. The facts were so overwhelmingly patent that the authorities, somewhat reluctantly, it is said, were obliged to take up the case and start these proceedings, from which it was declared by some of the Barcelona newspapers that there would emanate the most sensational disclosures as to the operations of the highest German officials in Spain.

At the same time that Portillo was arrested, other Barcelona police officials were also detained on the same charge, and one of these, a mysterious figure named Royo, in whose apartments there was afterwards discovered a large portrait of the Kaiser in a silver frame in the middle of a table, was imprisoned, but served only a short time. He would have been an invaluable witness in the case, since he was in possession of letters said to have been written by Portillo warning his agent to get clear of the country as quickly as possible. The police administration in Barcelona was soon found to be in a thoroughly bad state, and a special visit by Señor García Prieto, Minister of the Interior, became necessary. The case was becoming intensely interesting and sensational developments seemed pending when the new espionage law was passed, preventing newspaper investigations and disclosures from being made. The entire case had originated in the press, and but for the disclosures and vigorous denunciations made by some of the Barcelona and Madrid newspapers, would never have been heard of. Since then it has almost disappeared in the background, largely as the result of this espionage law, and is only heard of in snatches and then briefly.

What is happening, however, is sufficiently remarkable. The investigation proceedings are being conducted before the special magistrate day by day, and nothing can prevent brief statements from appearing in some of the newspapers. In the first place the examining magistrate seems to have made a close study of the methods employed in the preliminary examinations of the espionage and treason cases in Paris, and, having adopted some of the best methods, to have intensified the methods, to the end of making the business last as long as possible without much apparent result. Witness after witness is examined secretly each day, then the same witnesses are examined again, and next they are made to confront each other, all exactly as in Paris, but at greater length and to far less effect. It is suggested that the object of this proceeding is to spin out the case and so delay the trial—if there is to be a trial—in the hope that something will turn up and prevent it from taking place before the end of the war—and it would be considered unnecessary and inadvisable afterward. It is not desired to run the risk of very seriously offending Germany, as may be done by a close prosecution of this affair.

Although this may be merely idle gossip, it is claimed that it is supported by another circumstance, in that a trial of the case at the outset seemed as transparent as the light of day has now become sadly befogged, and appears to be getting more and more obscure every day. What is more, it is one single point of the case which is causing this obscurity which promises to prevent any clear issue from being placed before a court.

The point is as to whether certain letters found in the possession of Royo and purporting to be written and signed by Portillo, one of these giving the warning to get out of the country, were actually written by Portillo or not. At the outset there did not appear to be the slightest doubt on the point, and it was declared at one of the early sittings by the examining magistrate that the point had been settled, and that the letters were written by Portillo. It is different now. There have been arguments and examinations of witnesses, handwriting experts, and photographs of letters and documents. Now an entirely new personage who was never heard of at the beginning of the case has turned up, and it is alleged that he, Mariano Gonde, wrote the letters. Tomas Bernardini, also a new figure, is the man who denounces him for having done so.

Upon this new line of investigation more and more witnesses have been heard; the wife of Portillo and others have been called again to give fresh testimony, and Portillo, from having seemed in a very bad way, is now most optimistic as to his prospects in the case—not without reason as one is almost inclined to think. Both Gonde and Bernardini are detained, and they give evidence of a highly

contradictory character, which is wrapping the case round with more and more mystery every day. The friends of Portillo who never mentioned this Gonde at the beginning of the case declare that he, Gonde, received 30,000 pesetas from Señor Carbonell, a high official of the police, to write the letters and forge the signature of Portillo. It is added that Carbonell, who is no longer stationed at Barcelona, received in turn 40,000 pesetas from the shipping firm of Vicente Mumbri, who have lost ships through the activities of the German submarines outside Barcelona. Bernardini and Gonde have been confronted with each other, and an examination lasting six hours has taken place.

Another version of the story is that Gonde declares that the letters were taken from Royo and that two facsimile copies were made of them. There is another tale also of Royo having been back to Portillo what the latter thought were the original letters and which were torn up accordingly, but which in reality were only copies. Many of these statements seem flimsy and absurd, but deep inquiry into them takes up time, and it is clearly not desired to push the case to an issue for the present. It is, however, stated with some definiteness that sensational disclosures may be expected very soon.

## CHEMISTRY'S RISE FROM ALCHEMY

This is the fourth of a series of short articles dealing with the general subject of chemistry and some of its everyday applications. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 2, July 11, and Sept. 13.

IV  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Looking back over the long history of chemistry one cannot but be struck by the constant efforts of mankind to rise above the credulity of the human mind. Although it is true that even today no one with any pretension to a knowledge of the subject would say that more than tentative knowledge obtains, still the position of the modern chemist is as different from that of the alchemist of the Middle Ages as aqueous vapor is from liquid water.

There seems to be little doubt that the philosophy of the Greeks gave rise to the belief that metals could be transmuted the one into the other. Empedocles had argued that there were four "elements" in existence—a theory accepted by Plato and amplified by Aristotle. Those "elements" were called fire, air, earth and water. They were not, of course, the material substances which are known by these names nowadays, but qualities and the quantities and proportions of these quantities it was which the philosophers supposed determined any particular metal. Change the quantity or proportion of the "element," and the metal was altered, it might be even to the point of becoming another metal.

The theory was apparently supported by certain well-known facts showing that many substances are changed when subjected to the action of fire or air or water. When, for example, copper was heated it lost its luster; when iron was left in water it changed into a yellow powder; lead through which water had passed for a long time crumbled away at parts into a grayish substance. And many resemblances between metals were also observed. Thus freshly cut lead had a luster like tin; silver when polished resembled this metal also; and did not brass, made from copper, in many ways resemble gold? The earliest workers in metals were certainly aware that copper could be altered to look like gold. It was natural for them to infer that if a substance could be made to possess some of the properties and attributes of gold, it should not be impossible to produce a metallic body with more of these attributes; and why not still more, until finally gold itself was produced? Such was the train of thought which probably lay behind the early efforts of the alchemists. It is obvious that it must have appeared, in many cases, to their love of wealth, and would therefore give rise to cupidity, greed and charlatanism; but it would be unjust to suppose that there were not many who carried on their experiments quite conscientiously and who refused to trade on the ignorance and credulity of others whom they might easily have duped. In fact, history agrees with this point of view.

It is interesting to note that throughout the period of alchemy, besides the theory of the "elements," there ran the strange idea that metals germinated in a manner analogous to that of the seeds of plants required to be fertilized before they commenced to change into root and stem and flower. Why, it was argued, should it not be the same with the metals? So the search went on to discover a germ, or something akin to it, which would bring about the desired transformation. That the alchemists held this curious theory is proved by the fact that the furnace used by them for the manufacture of their products was frequently referred to as the philosophical egg.

One of the oldest, if not actually the oldest chemical treatise extant is possessed by the University of Leyden. Besides giving various receipts for the working of metals and their alloys, it describes certain methods of imitating these, and of falsifying the noble metals. It also describes how arsenic imparts a white color to certain metals and how it gives to copper a golden color. It further tells how to blacken metals by the addition of sulphur preparations. The record is instructive as showing that information was accumulating with regard to the properties of substances and their action upon each other.

It does not seem possible to say when or where alchemy originated; probably it had a very gradual begin-

ning. The first writer, however, who mentions the possibility of transmuting metals appears to have been a Greek called Zenas Gareus, toward the close of the Fifth Century. The Arabians were adepts at experimental alchemy; and under the rule of the caliphs it made steady progress, while during this period the literature on the subject was much augmented. One of the most notable alchemists was Geber, who lived in the Eighth Century. He wrote a book which brought him fame and the title of "Geber"—a great man or a prince. The book would seem to have been originally written in Greek and to have been translated into Arabic; while Latin translations of what were said to be works of his were first published at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century. An English rendering of these appeared in 1678. Thus for upward of about 900 years the influence of Geber was felt on the practice of alchemy.

It is understood that before the Tenth Century there existed a body of chemists who devoted themselves to a search for methods of converting the base metals into gold. They were quite distinct from and more highly skilled than the artisans who were engaged in the manufacture of the metals, and they were acquainted with the chemical phenomena and manifestations of their day. Here it may be noted that the earliest known definition of chemistry was given by a Greek writer, Suidas, in the Eleventh Century in a lexicon compiled by him. He actually defines *Khymia* as the preparation of gold and silver. This shows rather strikingly what was the chief concern of the chemist of the Eleventh Century.

Geber's theory differed from that of Empedocles and Aristotle in that he substituted for the four "elements" of the latter the two "elements" which were termed "mercury" and "sulphur." These, of course, had no definite reference to the elements which now pass under the names of mercury and sulphur, but were simply qualities. The essence, as it was sometimes called, "mercury," conferred luster, fusibility, ductility, malleability, etc., or what are more specifically known as the metallic properties, whereas "sulphur" accounted for combustibility or the tendency to alteration of the substance by fire. By modifying the proportions of the "elements" the several metals might be changed the one into the other. To bring this about, however, it was necessary to add certain preparations called "medicines," and the chief among this body of transformers was a substance which went by various names such as the "Great Elixir," the "Magisterium," and the "Philosopher's Stone." To obtain this substance was the aim of the great quest; for by its potency the final transformation would be brought about of the base into the noblest of the metals—gold.

Geber is said to have distinguished the metals by the astrological names of the planets. Thus gold became Sol; silver, Luna; copper, Venus; iron, Mars; tin, Jupiter; and lead, Saturn. Herein is hinted, what appears to be authentic, that part of the creed of alchemy was that some occult connection or other existed between the stars and the metals, exemplifying once more the extraordinary credulity of the human mind.

Arabian chemists appear to have been familiar with certain well-known chemical processes such as distillation, sublimation, calcination and filtration. They were acquainted with many well-known salts such as carbonate of soda, ammonium chloride, alum, borax, silver nitrate, cinnabar, and corrosive sublimate. They also knew of certain mineral acids, and aqua regia (a mixture of two parts of hydrochloric acid and one part of nitric acid), the mixture in which gold is soluble.

Alchemy flourished in the Middle Ages and lingered on until the early part of the Nineteenth Century. Its history is mainly a long chapter of human credulity, but ever running through it was the constant endeavor to grasp the elusive truth. It is a record of self-deception, fraud and impudence, inextricably intermingled with conscientious effort. Roger Bacon, one of the most erudite men of the Thirteenth Century, pursued the study. He was the first to describe gunpowder, although he probably was not the first to make the explosive. And Basil Valentine, in the latter half of the Fifteenth Century, describes, in a work attributed to him, quite a number of chemical substances.

The alchemists were the professional chemists of their times. Many of them were practicing physicians. There is no doubt that it was from the efforts of these men, groping in the dark, but often with the best of intent, that modern practical chemistry sprang. The school to which they belonged came to be known as that of iatro-chemistry; and it was distinct from the other, which devoted itself to the transmutation of the metals.

**AUSTRALIA MOVES  
AGAINST RED FLAG**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Following the decision of the Trades Hall in Sydney and Melbourne to fly the red flag, and the protest made by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. W. A. Watt, the federal government has taken action to stop the flaunting of an emblem which is considered offensive to loyal Australians.

Mr. Watt announced that the Federal Cabinet has decided to draft regulations under the War Precautions Act setting out the flags that may be flown in Australia during the war in processions or on buildings. Before any other emblem can be displayed, permission will first have to be obtained from the Minister for Defense. The only flags allowed to be flown without permission will be those of the British Empire, including the Dominions, of the Allies, and the flag known as the papal flag.

## LORD CHARNWOOD ON AFTER THE WAR

British Statesman Outlines Some of His Views Regarding Post-War World Organization and Question of Colony Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On the day after his arrival in America recently, for the purpose of making a lecture tour, Lord Charnwood received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and gave him a statement outlining some of his views with regard to world organization after the war. These views dealt particularly with the question of the control of colonies.

Lord Charnwood is the author of a volume on Abraham Lincoln, a Liberal in politics, a supporter of Gladstone and Home Rule, and is peculiarly fitted to promote mutual understanding and sympathy between his country and the United States. He has made a study of the relation between England and her colonies, and though he modestly disclaims any pretense of being an expert on the subject, his words in the following statement, carefully chosen and deliberately dictated, carry the weight of independent, thoroughly well-informed thinking.

Lord Charnwood prefaced his statement with a brief reference to President Wilson's Liberty Loan speech, which he was reading for the first time when The Christian Science Monitor representative approached him. He emphasized the significance of the fact that President Wilson is a leader of world thought, and that one knows in advance that what he has to say will meet with the approval of all who insist upon the promotion of the rights of humanity. English people generally have found in his great war speeches an extraordinarily clear and full expression of their own views.

Lord Charnwood thought that the latest speech of President Wilson was a firm answer to all claims of the pacifists. That element was neither extensive nor influential in England, and it was apparent at once that the President's vigorous sentences had knocked it out completely.

There was one point in the speech, already called to his attention, which deserved special mention. It had been asked of him, Lord Charnwood said, whether the third of the Wilsonian five stipulations with regard to a league of nations would not affect the British Empire. This stipulation was: "There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations."

Lord Charnwood said that this stipulation, in his opinion, would not in the least affect the status of the British Empire, so that this question could be dismissed.

This naturally led Lord Charnwood to discuss the question of colonies, and he said:

"I have just seen President Wilson's speech for the first time. Reading it as carefully as I can, I have not at present been able to detect any point in which it would not be acceptable to British statesmen, and to the great mass of thinking British people. I should expect it to command the assent of our government and, which at the present moment is of some importance, the assent of the socialist labor leaders."

"I hope it is going to be clearly grasped that a League of Nations does not merely involve the setting up of a tribunal, with force behind it, which shall settle international disputes after they have become serious. Indeed, the creation of machinery of that kind, though it presents a very difficult problem, is a matter which there is plenty of time to consider. After this war, people will not immediately want to go to war again. The existence of an effective league depends far more upon the growth of international administration of some matters of international concern."

"I may have been misleading in using the words 'international administration.' By them I mean that the league will have a legislative and executive side to it, which will be more important than its merely judicial side."

"What I have in mind is the control of the backward and undeveloped countries of the world, which must inevitably be more or less under the control of one or another of their stronger neighbors. Large parts of Africa, of course, are included in this description, besides multitudes of islands in the Pacific."

"Now it is unthinkable that German South Africa, for example, should go back to control by the existing German Government, and it is better to acknowledge frankly that we desire some assurance that the former reign of horror in the Belgian Congo shall not recur."

"The mere liberation of such regions from European control is, of course, no way out of the difficulty, but would leave the mass of the population at the mercy of the most warlike tribe, and sometimes at the mercy of the most unscrupulous European private adventurers."

"On the other hand, international administration exercised in detail and day by day has so far almost always been a failure. The French and we have had some experience of joint control and have been unable to overcome its difficulties."

"The kind of solution to which all this seems to point is the dominion in any region of this character of a single civilized power as the mandatory of other powers, subject to conditions entered into between that power and the league, and subject to periodic revision of the whole situation."

"The conditions under which the power in question in each case should exercise its authority must also, first,



Lord Charnwood

at securing the rights of the population concerned, and, secondly, at securing fair access on the part of all commercial nations to the markets of the territory, and to the foodstuffs or indispensable raw materials which it may supply.

"I do not believe that there can be any difficulty of principle in the creation of such a system. By which I mean there can be no difficulty which cannot be surmounted by a moderate amount of patience and good will. But obviously there are very great practical difficulties and there is a considerable risk of misunderstandings at the outset."

"I take this opportunity of talking on the subject, not that I can speak of it as an expert, but that I am convinced it is high time that the public in our countries should begin to think about these things."

"Of course, the British Empire is specially concerned. Let us at once face the fact that the British Empire is in a position in which local circumstances will seem to point to the extension of its already enormous area, within which perhaps one quarter of the population of the world is comprised; and to the extension of the Empire's complicated and huge responsibilities."

"But whatever may be the strength of these local conditions, if the war were to result in the apparent territorial aggrandizement of Great Britain, the people in the United States, and for that matter the people in England, no less, could not help feeling that there was something wrong. This is obviously a very serious problem."

"May I in the first place say a few words about the British Empire, confined for the moment to the territories which are not self-governing and which really are ruled by the authority of England. Of course, we have not been free from faults, in the process by which our territory has been extended, and for that matter neither have you, but taken as a whole the process which has made the British Empire is something of which we ought to be very proud."

"The extent to which, in the government of all these dominions, Great Britain has accepted the position of trustee for the populations, and has acted up to that trust, is, I think, very well known and ought to be fully recognized. I do not think that an Englishman ought to be affectedly modest about these things. The credit of them does not belong to him personally; it belongs to other men, and the praise due to them is almost unlimited."

"It strikes me that America, in all her interventions beyond her own shores, which have taken place during the present generation, of which I have any knowledge, has displayed precisely the same spirit; and I very little doubt that the same sort of idea is getting possession of Frenchmen with experience of the French colonies. Then I would like to call attention to the extraordinary fact in the countries subject to Britain today British trade has absolutely no privileges whatever over other trades."

"Two minor points occur to me in regard to the position of the British Empire in the matter. One is that the extent of our territory has long been a very serious burden on our Colonial Office, and the leading of the men who have a hand in running the British Government will, of course, always be against accepting fresh responsibilities."

"The other point is a little more difficult to put. The British Empire is an association of self-governing communities, though for the present the self-governing colonies have preferred to leave imperial affairs in the hands of the home government. An Englishman, therefore, must be prepared to find that some point of policy which has no interest for him is intensely interesting and important to the people of one of the self-governing dominions. Of course, the interests of the union of South Africa in the question which we are now discussing, are far more direct and intense to the people of that region than to the people of England. It would therefore be very possible that conflict of opinion should arise between the two on some of these matters, a conflict in which the Mother Country

## LETTERS

'Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain in sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.'

(No. 333)

Both Medicine-Man and Warrior  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your remarks on "Sitting Bull" in "Notes and Comments" have attracted my attention. As I lived for some time among the Sioux, and still speak the Sioux language some, perhaps I can say a word or two that will help clear up the matter in question.

I do not know, of course, just what the Evening Journal of Richmond has said, but in a sense, you are both right, in my judgment. "Sitting Bull" was both medicine man and warrior, but he was no such fighter as Red Cloud; and, as Colonel Miles stated, was not a "hereditary chief." His power over the Sioux, clear from Minnesota to Montana, seems to have been more as medicine man than as warrior. He was cunning, crafty and cruel, and a born agitator, always stirring up his people against the whites, whom he hated.

A friend of mine, who knew him personally, and was interpreter at one of the Sioux agencies, told me "Sitting Bull" was a "regular old woman." In the Custer massacre on the "Little Big Horn" he is said to have been behind the lines with the squaws and papooses.

There is no question he was a warrior, but more as an agitator than fighter. Capt. Jack Crawford, the famous scout of the United States Army, viewed him in the light I have indicated. It would be a mistake to think of him only as a medicine man, or as a warrior only, for he was both. (Signed) ROBERT H. TEEPLER, Ft. Worth, Tex., Sept. 13, 1913.

## PRISONERS HELP TO DEFRAY EXPENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—More than half the total cost of New Zealand's Prison Department (£81,000) has been defrayed by the useful work done by the prisoners, this work representing £43,000 a year. Prison operations now include, says Mr. Wilford, the Minister for Justice, the making of boots and slippers, bricks and articles of concrete, also farming, dairying, tree-planting, stone-dressing and road-making. The concrete tiles made in the prisons are used for the roofing of state departments which were unable to obtain galvanized iron owing to the war shortage.

A farm bought at Warkaria for a pound an acre and comprised about 1200 acres, and prison labor will make this land worth about £17 or £18 an acre. Other localities will probably be similarly improved as a preliminary to ordinary settlement. "Thus prison labor will serve to make rough places smooth for the free," declares Mr. Wilford.

## RAILWAY ABANDONMENT ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The municipally owned street railway system here faces an annual loss of about \$60,000. This condition has prompted the Mayor to advise that the council consider pulling up the rails and removing the poles and wires, and selling them. He argues that at the present prices of material the system is worth as "scrap" nearly as much as it cost to install, and that motor busses would give a cheaper and more efficient service.

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## INDIANS AID FOOD PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—There will be approximately 100,000 acres of Saskatchewan land in the greater production scheme directed by the commissioner of the Department of Indian Affairs next year. This means a decided increase in the acreage cultivated by the Indians, who have shown a great willingness to work harder than they ever did before on their holdings, in view of the shortage of foodstuffs. The amount the Indians will seed to wheat next year is double their acreage this year.

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## BOND SALES PASS HALF BILLION MARK

None of the Federal Reserve Districts Has Yet "Gone Over the Top," but an Intensive Campaign Is Being Carried On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—So far as the figures available at Liberty Loan headquarters on Thursday night showed, none of the federal reserve districts is yet within striking distance of going over the top. As a matter of fact, several districts are lagging behind the record in the last loan, but there is a feeling that this apparent lagging is due to the intensive campaign being carried on, which makes it practically impossible to report sales in detail.

The figures received at the Treasury Department up to date show that the grand total subscribed, exclusive of the Kansas City district, is \$626,506,000.

The following are the subscriptions reported by districts: Boston, \$121,094,000; New York, \$183,346,000; Philadelphia, \$45,775,250; Cleveland, \$35,471,450; Richmond, \$18,330,400; Atlanta, \$2,153,350; Chicago, \$72,927,850; St. Louis, \$33,014,350; Minneapolis, \$18,648,750; Dallas, \$7,788,150; San Francisco, \$37,355,950; total, \$626,506,000.

### Mr. Marshall at Rally

Vice-President Speaks at Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, was the principal speaker at a Liberty Loan rally held in Masonic Temple on Thursday evening. Thomas F. Dawson, executive clerk of the Senate, presided.

"The world is seeing the final and crucial stage of the great struggle between two directly opposed theories of human conduct and human government," said Mr. Marshall. "The one theory is the theory of force which is typified in German statecraft, in German philosophy and in German conduct. The other and the one which must prevail is the code of ethics and conduct preached by the great Nazarene. The struggle is one between Berlin and Bethlehem."

Speaking of the crimes committed by Germany "against women and children, the insults done to old age, the desecration of the cross, the pillaging of holy shrines," the Vice-President declared the German people must be brought to a strict reckoning at the bar of civilization and Christianity.

The people of this country, he declared, must prepare for "a stiffening of the moral backbone to the end when we have won something we have won something for all time to come."

"We have already dissolved the partnership between William and Jehovah. Waving the flag and singing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' avail nothing unless after all the sacrifice the world will base its statecraft and its government on the Golden Rule of the Nazarene."

### Towns "Over the Top"

In Clark Mills, N. Y., 45 Per Cent of Inhabitants Have Bought Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At least 43 towns in the second federal reserve district have already gone "over the top" in the Liberty Loan drive. The first award of the population pennant, representing a number of subscribers equal to 25 per cent of the community's population, has been won by the town of Clark Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., 45 per cent of whose inhabitants have bought bonds. Six of the 43 towns have made 50 per cent over-subscriptions.

Thursday was the Tzecho-Slovak day and the address at the Altar of Liberty was delivered by Capt. V. S. Hurban, representing Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council.

On Cuban day the Cuban Minister, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, said Cuba was fulfilling her war pledges with enthusiasm and to the utmost, the Cubans being lovers of liberty. As Cuba expected to attain her full measure of glory and national happiness, so she hoped all peoples would secure the same, under the guarantee of a League of Nations and by their own honest and righteous conduct.

The five boroughs of Greater New York subscribed to the fourth Liberty Loan on Thursday the sum of \$30,699,400, according to the official report of the Liberty Loan committee. This brought New York's total subscription up to \$142,477,850.

The total figures to date of the Liberty Loan subscriptions in the Second Federal Reserve District are \$183,346,000.

### Italians Make Appeal

New York Committee Urges Purchase of Liberty Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Italian committee of the fourth Liberty Loan has issued an appeal, saying in part: "Never as at this moment has the duty of the Italians toward this country been so firm, clear and simple. Each and every Italian must respond to the solicitation with prompt, trustful and extensive adherence. We must continuously advance. German and Austrian soil must be

entered, and with loaded guns. It will be the coalition of the Allies who will dictate the terms of justice bound with iron laws. It will be Foch, Pershing, Haig and Diaz who will lay the sword upon the scales of justice. "Italy has debts of gratitude toward the United States; to date we have obtained \$860,000,000 from the Treasury at Washington, besides the large army sent to the Plave. The United States is continuously sending war matériel, coal and foodstuffs to Italy. Furthermore, private enterprises in connection with the government extend their lavish aid.

"Some of these debts of gratitude must be borne by us Italo-Americans. This committee is absolutely confident that the reply to this solicitation will be spontaneous, generous and extensive."

The detachment of 217 Italian Bersaglieri, Arditi, Alpini and Grenadiers who are here to help sell Liberty bonds, were formally welcomed to America at a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Thursday night.

### Cubans to Subscribe

President Menocal Makes Proposal to Sugar Mill Owners

HAYANA, Cuba.—President Menocal has proposed that the sugar mill owners of Cuba subscribe to the United States fourth Liberty Loan 10 cents for each bag of sugar produced at their mills. It is estimated that the amount thus subscribed, which would not include personal subscriptions, would be around \$2,500,000.

The President expects also to have the cane planters adopt a similar plan, subscribing at least five cents for each ton of cane produced, which would add \$2,000,000 to Cuba's credit and cause her quota of \$6,000,000 to be heavily oversubscribed. Several mill owners have signified their willingness to put the plan into effect.

As a reward for oversubscribing its allotted number of bonds of the third Liberty Loan drive, Havana on Thursday was presented with a flag of honor by William Gonzales, the United States Minister, acting on behalf of the United States Treasury Department.

### North Carolina Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—In the fourth Liberty Loan campaign the courts of North Carolina are called upon, in connection with the churches, schools and other agencies, by Governor Bickett, to assist the State in subscribing to its quota of bonds. The Governor in his proclamation says:

"Men of this commonwealth, which historians agree is the freest of the free, in this hour, big with the fate of America and of freedom, let us highly resolve that, under God, we will do our full duty, withholding nothing from the cause—howsoever costly or dear."

### Toledo Raises Quota

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, O.—The Liberty Loan committee announced on Thursday that Toledo is the first large city to reach its quota in bond sales. Raising of the quota of \$19,000,000 in five days was reported to the Treasury Department on Thursday morning.

### Michigan Quota Half Raised

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Michigan on Thursday reported its quota more than half raised and Wisconsin claimed 25 out of 45 counties over the top. Indiana reports indicated the state would reach its quota among the first. Iowa, with a quota of \$147,000,000, has passed the \$150,000,000 mark.

From the St. Louis district, also, come favorable reports. Louisville, Ky., has gone half way toward its goal.

Seventy-one honor flags have been awarded in the Cleveland district.

### CANADA NOT ASYLUM FOR MENNONITES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Considerable agitation has been manifested in Western Canada regarding a recent big settlement of Mennonites from the United States on choice lands and the government has been charged with granting these men exemption from military service. Nothing can be further from the actual facts of the case. In a recent conversation with the Canadian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, emphatically pointed out that the only aliens in Canada who were exempted from military service were certain Mennonites and Doukhobors who had settled in Canada many years ago; that they did so under special agreement with the government of the day—that their religious convictions should be respected, the chief of which was in regard to taking up arms.

As regards any other Mennonites, or other sect with religious scruples against war who enter Canada from the United States, these are by no means exempted from military service. If these have taken up their residence in Canada under the impression that they would by so doing become exempt from military service they will find themselves very greatly mistaken. These men will come under the provisions of the recent convention between the United States and Great Britain, by which there is a reciprocal arrangement as to the handling of would-be evaders of military service or such as prefer to perform their military service in either of the countries other than their own.

The department of immigration states that the assertion that newly arrived Mennonites are being given asylum in Canada in order to evade the law of the United States is absolutely without foundation.

## ESTHONIAN PLEA FOR INDEPENDENCE

Professor Antonius Pipp, Estonian Diplomatic Representative in London, Declares It Is Essential to Freedom of Baltic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Prof. Antonius Pipp, the Estonian diplomatic delegate to London, urging Estonia's claim to independence, declares it cannot be sufficiently emphasized that upon this the freedom of the Baltic depends. Estonia with her important ports constitutes a doorway to the great Russian markets, and, as a free transit country with free harbors and, as far as possible, free trade, would be a gateway for the world's commerce into East Europe, if guaranteed her permanent neutrality and independence, while being intimately connected economically with Russia and in close friendship with allied countries.

"It is well known," the professor declares, "that Germany considers Estonia the chief key to the Baltic from Russia, and it is mainly because of this that the German Government is unwilling to grant her freedom. If, however, Estonia is not freed from German fetters and permitted to maintain her independence, the Baltic will practically become a German lake."

### Russian Officers' Thanks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The senior of a party of Russian officers who recently embarked to join the allied forces in Northern Russia has addressed to the Russian military attaché in London, as president of "The Russian officers association for the liberation of Russia from the German yoke," a telegram expressing the party's gratitude for the friendship and hospitality shown them in England.

### American Subject Released

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)

(By the Associated Press)—Paul Anderson of the American Young Men's Christian Association in Moscow who was arrested by the Bolsheviks and held for investigation, was released Sept. 25, it is stated in an undated message received today from Major Allen Wardwell of the American Red Cross in Moscow. The message was received by De Witt C. Poole Jr., former American Consul-General at Moscow, who recently returned from Russia.

Major Wardwell stated that the Red Cross party expected to leave Moscow within a fortnight.

Travelers who arrived in Stockholm today by train directly from Petrograd state that virtually all the British and French men there over 45 years of age have now been imprisoned.

### A Bolshevik Demand

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)

—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik War Minister, according to the Social Revolutionary newspaper Narodne Dielo of Petrograd, has issued an order that all the women of Kazan be delivered into the hands of the Red Guards.

Kazan, an important junction point on the River Volga, was held for several months by the Tzecho-Slovaks. This is probably the pretext for the reported order of Trotsky.

## EXPROPRIATION OF LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Maj. E. J. Ashton of the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board has returned from a fortnight's trip to Grande Prairie and Peace River, where he explored over miles of country in search of suitable land available for soldiers' farms. That very little land suitable for the purpose and within reasonable distance of the railway is to be had is the report Major Ashton brings back with him. He will report to this effect to his board and the government. The situation will have to be met by radical action along some new and aggressive lines, Major Ashton states. Three courses are proposed. One is the purchase or expropriation of land already taken up but held by speculators and absentee owners. Large areas of good farming land thus held could be acquired along the Canadian Northern lines, for instance. This course Major Ashton is disposed to look upon as the most practicable.

Reclamation of lands now in bush or under swamp is advised as the second best course, and he will recommend that areas of potential farm land in Northern Alberta be cleared by fires under proper supervision and at proper times and seasons. The third method recommended will be

the extension of railways, pushing new roads into the country now remote from means of communication. The great objection to this method is that it would increase the number of railway enterprises which could not be expected to pay, and public opinion would probably be opposed to that.

The nearest places where large bodies of land can be secured are in the Fort St. John and Vermilion districts. Large areas are available in those districts, but they are remote from the railroads. The choicest land along all projected lines of railway west of Grande Prairie and north of Peace River, for miles ahead of the grade, have already been settled by civilians. Major Ashton points out that the problem is one concerning not only the soldiers but others. It involves the entire immigration question of the future, and the government will be asked to face the problem in a thoroughgoing way.

He had also telegraphed von Hindenburg and von Arx that he would resume his post shortly and fulfill his duty as a soldier and an ally.

Line to Turkey Cut

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Occupation of Bulgaria by allied troops is progressing normally, according to Marcel Hutin of L'Echo de Paris.

Bulgarian troops resist at certain points, he says, but submit as soon as they are apprised of the fact that an armistice has been signed. German troops which have been fighting in Macedonia are moving northward and appear to be organizing a defensive line along the Danube. They have already fortified the Rumanian bank of the river and it appears that communications between Sofia and Constantinople have already been cut.

Greeks Reoccupy Territory

SALONIKA, Greece (Thursday)—(Havas)—The occupation of Eastern Macedonia by the Greek authorities began today. The Greek Minister of the Interior, escorted by civil and military officials, has left Salonika for the liberated districts to assume control.

Allied Unity and Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, as honorary president, opened the 1918-1919 season of the Canadian Club of Montreal with a speech of welcome to Col. Edouard Reguin, a distinguished officer of the French Army, who has served in high capacities with both Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch, and who was present to deliver an address on actual conditions at the front.

"Today," said His Excellency, referring to Bulgaria's withdrawal from the war, "we see the initial moves toward the end we are looking forward to as can be gathered, the unconditional surrender of one of the enemy powers. This end," said he, "had been confidently looked for, with the Allies working together in perfect harmony and unity of purpose."

"We were never depressed even in the darkest days," he added, "and now, proud and thankful as we are, we must not be unduly elated by these primary successes. We may all hope that what has just taken place may be considered the beginning of the end. But we must all realize, as do those in the fighting line, that far from there being any reason for a relaxation of our efforts, there must be still more determination and work until that victory has become definite, permanent and lasting."

"Canada stands today as strong and as true as she did at the beginning of the war. The pledges we gave then stand as strong today as they ever did. Further, I feel I can say that we in Canada are not only determined to render every service as allies in the war, but that whenever that happy time may come, we shall be ready to do our share in helping that work of reconstruction and rehabilitation of invaded France that must come. We have, happily, not suffered here in that way, but in due time I hope we in Canada shall play a not unworthy part in that great work."

Colonel Reguin, who was received with enthusiasm, gave a closely reasoned explanation of the military situation on the western front, with the causes that had led up to it. The whole secret of the present success was, he said, cooperation of effort and mutual support, with coordination of command, and with that, as it now existed, he considered success was certain.

## AUSTRIAN PREMIER TALKS IN REICHSRAT

Baron von Hussarek Outlines Government's Policy Regarding Poland and Other Subject Nationalities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrat reassembled on Tuesday, when Baron von Hussarek, the Premier, delivered to a crowded house a noteworthy speech, which was punctuated by interruptions, emanating chiefly from Tzech quarters. The speech confirmed recent indications of the aim Austrian policy has now adopted, namely, to meet the independence agitation among oppressed nationalities by readjustments within the Dual Monarchy, which will play off one national group against another, and then to persuade the peace conference to set its seal upon this arrangement.

The Premier's reference to Poland, in this connection in particular, was significant, for it stands for an Austrian solution as opposed to a German scheme. Beginning with an admission that a grave situation had undoubtedly been created for the Monarchy in the Southeast by the Bulgarian armistice, the Premier declared that the situation was, nevertheless, in no way critical and that the adequate measures immediately taken by the Central Powers were making good progress.

After insistence on continued solidarity of alliance with Germany, he described the Monarchy's recent peace move as having been based on a conviction that in view of the military and political developments there was a latent possibility of a just understanding between the belligerents.

To that end a certain measure of agreement regarding the fundamental question of the future world order would be necessary, such as would create conditions of existence for all states, remove any cause of pretext for appeal to force, and on the other hand, establish an international organization that would control and shape this state of affairs and effectively protect it permanently against attempts at disturbance from whatever side.

The Tzech interruptions waxed loud at this point, but the Premier went on to develop the Austrian Government's proposals in this connection as indicated, and afterwards declaring the government's determination not to abandon their "good right" to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to uphold the incorporation of Croatia and Slavonia in Dalmatia. Hungary, he announced, had already expressed a fundamental assent to this arrangement.

CANADIAN LIBERALS PLAN ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Prominent Liberals of Canada gathered here recently at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of His Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons. The gathering consisted of the members of the various committees connected with the work of the Liberal Party in the Dominion. These present were Hon. George P. Graham, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former members of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet; Senator J. H. Ross, former Governor of the Yukon; E. M. Macdonald, former member of Parliament for Pictou, N. S.; J. H. Sinclair, member for Guysboro and Antigonish; Ernest Lapointe, member for Kamouraska, Que.; Jacques Bureau, member for Three Rivers, Que.; J. A. Robb, M. P., chief Liberal whip; W. C. Kennedy, member for North Essex, Ont.; Duncan C. Ross, member for West Middlesex, Ont.; Andrew Haydon, E. A. Larmouth, George Higgerty of Ottawa, Alexander Smith, K. C., of Ottawa; W. H. Adams, Liberal organizer for Ontario, and C. M. Goddard, secretary Liberal information office, Ottawa.

Of these, Messrs. Graham and Macdonald, although Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first lieutenants in the recent Parliament, took no part in the recent election resulting in the return of the Union Government. Mr. Mackenzie King, who was Minister of Labor in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's last cabinet, was recently employed on the Rockefeller Foundation studying the relations of labor and capital, on which he drew up a report.

One of the chief points discussed at the meeting was that of organization and it was strongly recommended that organization along provincial lines should be undertaken, in other words each province will initiate its own organization according to its own needs.

When these provincial organizations are formed representation will be given them on the central committee, which has its headquarters at Ottawa. By unanimous consent it was decided that in the future, as in the past, the Liberal Party would extend loyal support to the government on all war measures, but reserved to itself the right however to engage in constructive criticism. In the meantime the Liberal Monthly, the official organ of the party, will remain temporarily suspended.

BREWERS' LOBBY WORKS FOR DELAY

Anti-Saloon Spokesman Says Aid Is Given by Hearst Interests Which Seek to Avoid Exposure of Chicago Herald Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The Hearst forces joined the liquor lobby this week in Washington in laying plans against the investigation of the brewery-newspaper pro-German scandal," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League on Thursday, and continued: "Mr. de Ford, Mr. Hearst's attorney from New York, and Mr. Roy Keen from Chicago, of The Chicago Herald-Examiner, have been on the ground. Mr. Hearst fears the effect of a cross-examination of Mr. Brisbane in connection with the Chicago Herald and Washington Times deal. An investigation completed at this time would wreck the ambitions of several brewery politicians. There are other reasons why Mr. Hearst does not want any publicity now on any matter relating to pro-Germanism."

If the published statements to the effect that nine Washington Times checks for \$50,000 each were given in part payment for the Chicago Herald are true, it is difficult to see how the case of the purchase of the Chicago Herald can escape investigation. It is true that Mr. Hearst has denied this published allegation, declaring that he bought the Herald wholly out of his own personal resources. Levi Mayer of Chicago is represented as having received the nine Washington Times checks. The allegation that he received these checks would seem to make his appearance on the witness stand imperative.

Some officials, well-known politicians among them, it is intimated, realize that an examination of the Brisbane affair would involve them. Whether the influence of such interests is sufficiently strong to postpone the investigation into the alleged disloyalty and corrupt practices of the brewers is a matter in which the country is vitally interested.

OAHU FOOD SURVEY ENDED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A new food survey on the island of Oahu, completed as of Aug. 21, by experts working under the direction of the Federal Food Administrator, shows a tremendous acreage of bananas. At that time it was estimated that there were 7000 acres planted to bananas on this island, and that the yield for 1918 will probably be in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bunches or "stems." Other foodstuffs now under cultivation are as follows: Rice, 3000 acres; taro, 600 acres; beans and legumes, 103 acres; white potatoes, 103 acres; sweet potatoes, 220 acres; corn, 100 acres; alfalfa and other fodders, 350 acres; cassava, 40 acres; miscellaneous crops, 90 acres.

WHEN you see my picture on the package you know you have the genuine Cream of Rye—appetizing, nourishing, satisfaction-giving rye in the most delicious form—flaked and steamed by a special process, easy to cook, tasty, wholesome.

You'll know it's worth being particular about—once you've tried it as a breakfast porridge, or in griddle cakes, bread, fritters, tea cakes, biscuits, muffins, and puddings. Recipes on every package.

One of the tastiest breads you ever ate is made with Cream of Rye. It's not like ordinary bread. Get a package today and try it.

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Boston Five Cents Savings Bank

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\$1.00 WEEKLY FOR 50 WEEKS BUYS A \$50 BOND

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Savings Deposits Go On Interest Wednesday, October 9th

Carpenters and Builders LABORERS WANTED Apply

H. L. Young, Supt.

910 Boylston Street

Boston, Mass.

## NEW CHANCELLOR NAMED IN GERMANY

Prince Maximilian of Baden Reported to Have Succeeded Count von Hertling—Leader of Moderate Group

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German Imperial Chancellor, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin.

Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden. For some years he has been recognized as the leader of the Dalbrück group of German moderates and upon the fall of Dr. Michaelis on Nov. 1, 1917, he was put forward as the moderate candidate for the chancellorship. His name, however, did not go before the Emperor, as Prince Maximilian objected for dynastic reasons.

In his book, "My Four Years in Germany," James W. Gerard, former Ambassador, paid tribute to Prince Maximilian, saying he had been considered as the man to be placed at the head of a central department for prisoners of war in Germany and that such an appointment would have redounded to the benefit of both Germany and the prisoners placed in his charge.

Early in the present year Prince Maximilian gave a semi-official interview in which he outlined his views on Germany's peace terms. His statement stirred the Pan-Germans in that he advocated the abandonment of all ideas that the German Empire must serve as a bulwark in protecting the western nations from the spread of Russian Bolshevism.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A council meeting took place at the Chancellor's palace in Berlin last evening, according to advices received here. The Kaiser presided and the meeting was attended by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who had come to Berlin with the Emperor, the former Chancellor, von Hertling, the Vice-Chancellor, von Payer, and several state secretaries.

### "A Stalking Horse"

Prince Max So Termed by James W. Gerard, Former Ambassador

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Germany has sent out a stalking horse by appointing Prince Max of Baden to succeed Chancellor von Hertling, in the opinion of James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany. In the new German Chancellor, the Allies will find a new type of German statesman. Mr. Gerard told the United Press on Thursday. "He is not the son of the reigning Grand Duke of Baden, but is his heir and will succeed him. He is a full general in the German Army, but has not engaged in any specific military activities in this war."

"In manner Prince Max is not Prussian, not even German. He has none of the arrogance which characterizes most of the ruling statesmen of Germany. His mother was Russian, and that gives him an international viewpoint. Prince Max speaks French and English perfectly and greatly admires Emerson. He carries Emerson's essays with him always. There is no surer indication of the desire of the German rulers to win over the other nations to peace than the appointment of Prince Max. The Allies must be led off the track of vengeance by the putting forward of men like Prince Max as stalking horses."

## Cream of Rye

Delicious in a Dozen Ways



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MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

More than a breakfast food. Serve it Some Way Every Day!



## SUFFRAGISTS WIN SENATE SKIRMISH

(Continued from page one)

are turning their combined strength into an effort to obtain the adoption of suffrage by Louisiana at the election this fall.

Mrs. W. S. Holmes, chairman of the reunited organization, in the first general statement issued in this campaign, alleges pro-German influence in the attempt to defeat woman suffrage throughout the United States, and implicates the brewers and their organizations as tools of the alien enemy agents working in the United States.

Mrs. Holmes says: "Louisiana suffragists read with interest the disclosures made Friday by A. Mitchell Palmer, Federal Custodian of Alien Property, of the extent to which German brewing interests have worked throughout the country to mold public opinion, and distribute German propaganda.

"In view of the fact that a larger percentage of the breweries of the country are owned by registered alien enemies, we are not surprised to learn that they have been buying newspapers, subsidizing editors and using money and influence to undermine the loyalty of the people and build up a strong political machine. Suffragists in each state where the referendum has been submitted, with few exceptions, have found this same political machine, and this same secret propaganda opposed to them.

"We have not forgotten that the secretary of the National Brewers Association openly boasted that we should never get another state to give women the ballot, as they were prepared, if necessary, to spend millions to prevent it. Thus we see that not only has German money been used for years to keep off prohibition and elect pro-German candidates, but to prevent the ideals of democracy from being carried into effect by giving the women of our own states a voice in our own government.

"Our German women do not want the right to vote," was the way it was put in one of the circulars sent out in Nebraska in 1917 by one of the German alliances, which went on to accuse the suffragists of wanting to vote "mainly for the purpose of saddling on our necks prohibition." This same document adds: "It behooves us to stand together and demonstrate to our many enemies our political power by giving to those candidates who are of German descent our full support."

"In 1913 the Staatsverband Michigan of the German-American National Alliance wrote a warning to its members against ratifying the woman suffrage amendment, because it provided that 'No foreign-born woman shall be invested with the right of vote by virtue of her marriage to an American citizen, but shall herself acquire it by becoming naturalized after having lived in this country continuously for five years.'"

### Injustice to Womanhood

Miss Anne Martin Criticizes Action of United States Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev. — "An injustice to womanhood" is how Miss Anne Martin, former chairman of the National Woman's Party and candidate for United States Senator from Nevada, characterized the failure of the Senate to pass the equal suffrage amendment.

"The failure to pass this amendment," said she, "is an injustice to the women of America, who are bearing their full part of the burden of the war, and to the women of the whole world.

"The speedy passage of this amendment is necessary to prove to all nations that we were sincere in entering this war in order to make the world safe for democracy.

"Cannot a government that has mobilized millions of women to fight for democracy abroad mobilize the vote in the United States Senate to establish it at home?"

### Women Thank the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A delegation of women, one from each State, called on the President on Thursday to express to him the thanks of the women of the country for the efforts he has put forth in behalf of the suffrage amendment. The delegation included Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association, and many others who have been leading the campaign.

### DRAFT MASTER LIST PRINTING DELAYED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Unexpected delays in the printing of the master list of 17,000 order numbers drawn on Monday for the new draft registrants have prevented copies being started forward to all district draft boards.

It was said on Thursday, however, that lists for all boards would be in the mail by Friday morning, to be given out for publication immediately upon receipt.

The most careful checking and proof reading of the original lists have been necessary.

### DRYS GAIN IN TOWN'S SECOND ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PLATTSBURG, N. Y. — The vote in Champlain last fall changed the town from wet to dry. An appeal was made

to the courts on the ground of an informality in posting notices of the election, which objection was found valid and a new election was ordered. The new test has just been made, with the result that the majority for the drys on all questions submitted was multiplied about five times. The earlier vote gave a dry majority of about 100; the new vote was about 500 on all the questions. At last fall's election the women did not vote; at the new election about 500 women voted. This election left only three wet towns in Clinton County—the towns of Plattsburg, Ausable Forks and Dannemora. The city of Plattsburg went dry last spring, the new order going into effect on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

### FIVE UTAH MILLERS ORDERED TO SUSPEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The National Food Administration has ordered the establishments of five milling companies in Utah closed down for periods ranging from 45 to 110 days each for violations of the food regulations.

The millers were found guilty of violating the substitute rule and other regulations. The heaviest penalty imposed was given to the Elsinore Roller Mill Company of Elsinore, Utah, suspending its operations for a period of 110 days. The Ephraim Mill Elevator Company, Ephraim, Utah, must suspend operations for a period of 75 days. The Munson Milling Company, Moroni, Utah, must close for 40 days and the Phoenix Roller Mills and the Richfield Roller Mills both of Richfield, Utah, for a period of 45 days.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The license of the firm of E. L. Wittmeyer & Co., wholesalers and brokers in staple foods, has been revoked for an indefinite period for alleged attempts to obtain exorbitant profits on sales of foodstuffs to the allied governments after securing advance reports on trade conditions. E. L. Wittmeyer is now held awaiting the action of the grand jury in Washington on a charge of conspiring to manipulate food prices. Two Food Administration office clerks have been taken into custody, suspected of being involved in a suspicious condensed milk sale through the Allied Provision Export Commission.

### CROZIER NOMINATION TAKEN FROM SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson notified the Senate on Thursday that he had withdrawn the nomination for the reappointment as chief of ordnance of Maj.-Gen. William Crozier. This nomination was submitted to the Senate on Dec. 13 last, but the Senate failed to act upon it. General Crozier is now in command of the Northeastern Department, to which he was transferred after his return from an inspection tour in France. He will retain his rank of major-general and probably continue in charge of the Northeastern Department until the date of his retirement, which is less than a year away.

### DELAY ON REVENUE BILL IS PROPOSED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Democratic congressional leaders on Thursday disclosed their purpose not to enact the \$8,000,000,000 War Tax Bill before the November elections. Thomas S. Martin, Democratic leader, announced to the Senate that it is the consensus of opinion that as soon as the \$7,000,000,000 Army Bill is passed, Congress should adjourn for 30 days.

"This bill can be passed by Oct. 20," said Senator Martin. "After that we can safely, and I think wisely, adjourn."

He declared the Finance Committee will not be able to report the Revenue Bill as soon as expected. The adjournment, Senator Martin said, will give the committee an opportunity to work on the bill without interruption.

### PITTSBURGH DRY ZONE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — A resolution calling on President Wilson to establish a dry zone embracing the whole of the Pittsburgh district, to protect the student soldiers, munition workers, and the coal miners, was unanimously adopted at the opening of the ninety-fourth annual meeting of the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city.

### CAPRONI ON TRIAL TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MINEOLA, L. I. — The first American-built Caproni was due to start on Friday morning for Washington on the first leg of a test trip, carrying several passengers, with Dayton as its ultimate destination. The plane was to be in command of Capt. Hugo D'Annunzio and be piloted by Lieutenant Gilliani. Caleb Bragg, who arrived here from Dayton on Wednesday, starts his return flight on Friday.

### POLITICS ORDER PROTESTED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Union labor has appealed to W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, to rescind his order banishing politics from the national railroads. They asked on Thursday that the order be reconsidered, and that if such an order must remain in force they ask that it be modified.

## ENGLISH PROPOSED FOR EVERY CITIZEN

Akron, O., Starts on Campaign of Americanization Which Aims to Have Everybody in the City Using the Language in 1921

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AKRON, O. — Akron is embarking on an ambitious Americanization program, the aim of which is to have every person in the city able to speak and write English by 1921.

Akron has about 65,000 alien residents among its 140,000 people, according to reliable estimates. Of these, 15,000 cannot speak English. The last registration of men for army service disclosed the fact that 12,000 of these registrants were still citizens of other countries than the United States and had made no effort toward naturalization and that 3000 more had stopped after taking out first papers.

The Board of Education, however, although faced with a growing operating cost and a half-million-dollar deficit, this year has appropriated \$30,000 to start the Americanization work, as a necessary, and has employed Dr. Ernest P. Wiles as director, giving him title as assistant superintendent of schools.

Dr. Wiles says that the \$30,000 is only a beginning and that he will probably need \$100,000 before he is well under way. He is planning not only to have night school classes at the public school buildings, but to establish other classes at all hours of the day and night wherever and whenever he can find a group of 15 or more people who want instruction. Churches, lodge rooms, factories and private residences are to be utilized. Dr. Wiles will ask the big factories to fit up class rooms in the shops and to allow their employees to attend classes on the company's time.

"The city is asking the aliens now to learn English," Dr. Wiles says. "I believe, however, it will be only a matter of time until the federal government will step in and require that foreign-born residents of this country become citizens of America or get out, and that they become citizens in the fullest sense of that term, learning the English language and the customs and responsibilities of Americans."

"The war has brought home the fact that we have large groups of people who haven't begun to assimilate Americanism. And it is our fault that they have not done so. We are starting in late to remedy this situation, but it must be changed."

As his first step, Dr. Wiles has organized a Committee of One Hundred, representing all the leading Akron organizations and the various racial groups, and will have the support of this committee in making a community-wide matter of the Americanization work.

Teachers' training schools were organized, at which a standardized course of instruction was laid out for those who will conduct classes. Several hundred special teachers are being engaged for the work.

### Americanization Course

Plan Proposed Under Which Work Would Be Made Compulsory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — That applicants for citizenship, whether men or women, be required to complete a recognized course in Americanization before being allowed final citizenship papers, is the request made by members of a

class of the first course held under the auspices of the Americanization department of the woman's committee, National Council of Defense, Illinois division. The class sent a copy of the request to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, and asked that the proposal with others made in the request be incorporated in the federal plans for the instruction of aliens. The plan outlined asks that each person applying for final citizenship papers be required to present a certificate to the naturalization authorities showing that he has completed this course.

It is proposed that a course be worked out by expert educators and that it be made mandatory upon public school authorities to establish in every school district the complete course and equipment required by local conditions. The course of study should include lessons in English, American history, civics, social customs and American ideals. It is declared, and it is asked that school authorities be instructed to see that each group of foreigners be made acquainted with all the institutions for betterment of conditions existent in its locality. It is further requested that school boards be instructed to provide an adequate course of social and academic training for the teachers who are to have charge of this important Americanization work.

### UNITED STATES CONVOY TORPEDOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Navy Department announced on Thursday that the United States ship Tampa was torpedoed and sunk on Sept. 26 off the English coast in the Bristol Channel. The reports indicate that the ship was sunk at night while engaged in escorting a convoy. The fact was reported by other vessels that the Tampa, for some reason, had gone well ahead of the convoy, and that about 8.45 p. m. the shock of the explosion was felt. Quantities of wreckage were found later. The vessel was a former coast guard cutter, and was in command of Capt. C. Satterlee of the coast guard. She had a complement of 10 officers and 102 enlisted men. It is reported also the vessel had on board one British Army officer and five civilian employees. Navy Department reports do not indicate that anyone aboard the ship escaped.

The record of the Tampa was regarded as one of the finest made by any ship of the convoy fleet. The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that Rear Admiral Niblack, on Sept. 5, 1918, addressed a letter to the commander of the United States ship Tampa, setting forth that from Oct. 1, 1917, to July 31, 1918, the Tampa steamed on an average more than 3500 miles each month, and was under way more than half of the total time. Since beginning service on the station, she had escorted 18 convoys between Gibraltar and British ports.

The vice-admiral commanding at Milford Haven, England, sent a telegram to Admiral Sims expressing the universal sympathy felt there in the loss of the Tampa, the vice-admiral stating that he and his staff enjoyed the personal friendship of Captain Satterlee, commander of the Tampa, and admired his enthusiasm and lofty ideals of duty.

"The division of finance and purchases thereupon telegraphed a number of banks which were understood to be holders of the maturing Baltimore & Ohio notes, asking whether they would be willing, in the circumstances, to accept a renewal at 6 per cent per annum. With but two or three exceptions, these banks responded promptly, agreeing to renew at 6 per cent. Upon receipt of these replies the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was notified that the holders of approximately \$11,000,000 of the notes had readily agreed to the desired extension, and it was suggested that the railroad should communicate with the remaining holders and ascertain their attitude in the matter, with the understanding that the Railroad

occupations.

Administration would furnish the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with any money that might be required to pay on the holders who refused to extend their notes at 6 per cent per annum. "As the result, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has just been able to inform the Director-General that the holders of about 80 per cent of the outstanding notes have agreed to an extension, at 6 per cent per annum, so that the government will be called upon to supply only about \$4,000,000 out of the \$22,500,000."

The director of the division of finance and purchases adds "that the success of the railroad in effecting the extension thus secured was very largely due to the public-spirited cooperation of the bankers through whom these notes were originally placed. They charged no commission for their services in the matter, and their assistance and cooperation is much appreciated."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, on Friday paid a tribute to the public spirit and patriotism which has been shown by the bankers of America. In particular, he expressed his appreciation of the attitude of New York banking firms which had cooperated in the extension of certain railroad notes. In part, Mr. McAdoo said:

"My duties as Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of the Railroads, involving as they do the raising of enormous sums of money, have been greatly lightened by the reliance that I have come to feel upon the wholesome public spirit of the American banking fraternity.

"With but few exceptions, they have shown themselves willing and eager to help in distributing the financial burden of the war, that is now being carried, with an ease that surprised the world.

"They have helped to educate the financial community to a broader vision and to widen the field of investments in this country, and in so doing have been themselves benefited, for from being American bankers they have become world bankers, with all the duties and opportunities that the description implies.

"This office was advised a short time ago that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had \$22,500,000 short-time collateral notes maturing Oct. 1; that the railroad had made inquiries as to the prospect for renewal, as result of which authority was requested to arrange for a four months' extension on an interest basis of 7 1/2 per cent, including bankers' commission.

"In reply, the company was informed that market conditions did not, in the opinion of the Director-General, justify the rate asked, and that in agreeing to it he would be lending his approval to an interest charge which he considered unwarranted in the present conditions.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Union League Club of Chicago has been one of the most active organizations in war work in the Central West. Shortly after the declaration of war against Germany a war committee was appointed and instructed to do what it could to strengthen the hands of the government in pushing the war.

Thus far the club has been dealing with such aspects as exposing the deep-seated ambition of the groups that actually rule the German Empire; setting forth the reasons why a premature peace would be a disaster to America and the world; making clear to certain groups in the country, as, for example, the labor group, that their actual interests are, so far as concerns the war, inextricably bound up with the interests of all other loyal groups; making clear to people of German origin that there can be no such thing as a double allegiance; setting forth before the business men of America the necessity of bending their resources of energy and money and men to the single task of winning the war.

The latest effort of the club is to take up the cause of the small nations of Europe by urging the American people to see that no peace is made that does not give them independence.

## BANKERS' AID IN WAR COMMENDED

William G. McAdoo Expresses Particular Appreciation of Their Cooperation in Financing United States Railroads

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WASHINGTON, D. C. — W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, on Friday paid a tribute to the public spirit and patriotism which has been shown by the bankers of America. In particular, he expressed his appreciation of the attitude of New York banking firms which had cooperated in the extension of certain railroad notes. In part, Mr. McAdoo said:

"My duties as Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of the Railroads, involving as they do the raising of enormous sums of money, have been greatly lightened by the reliance that I have come to feel upon the wholesome public spirit of the American banking fraternity.

"With but few exceptions, they have shown themselves willing and eager to help in distributing the financial burden of the war, that is now being carried, with an ease that surprised the world.

"They have helped to educate the financial community to a broader vision and to widen the field of investments in this country, and in so doing have been themselves benefited, for from being American bankers they have become world bankers, with all the duties and opportunities that the description implies.

"This office was advised a short time ago that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had \$22,500,000 short-time collateral notes maturing Oct. 1; that the railroad had made inquiries as to the prospect for renewal, as result of which authority was requested to arrange for a four months' extension on an interest basis of 7 1/2 per cent, including bankers' commission.

"In reply, the company was informed that market conditions did not, in the opinion of the Director-General, justify the rate asked, and that in agreeing to it he would be lending his approval to an interest charge which he considered unwarranted in the present conditions.

"The division of finance and purchases thereupon telegraphed a number of banks which were understood to be holders of the maturing Baltimore & Ohio notes, asking whether they would be willing, in the circumstances, to accept a renewal at 6 per cent per annum. With but two or three exceptions, these banks responded promptly, agreeing to renew at 6 per cent. Upon receipt of these replies the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was notified that the holders of approximately \$11,000,000 of the notes had readily agreed to the desired extension, and it was suggested that the railroad should communicate with the remaining holders and ascertain their attitude in the matter, with the understanding that the Railroad

occupations.

Administration would furnish the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with any money that might be required to pay on the holders who refused to extend their notes at 6 per cent per annum.

"As the result, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has just been able to inform the Director-General that the holders of about 80 per cent of the outstanding notes have agreed to an extension, at 6 per cent per annum, so that the government will be called upon to supply only about \$4,000,000 out of the \$22,500,000."

The director of the division of finance and purchases adds "that the success of the railroad in effecting the extension thus secured was very largely due to the public-spirited cooperation of the bankers through whom these notes were originally placed. They charged no commission for their services in the matter, and their assistance and cooperation is much appreciated."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Union League Club of Chicago has been one of the most active organizations in war work in the Central West. Shortly after the declaration of war against Germany a war committee was appointed and instructed to do what it could to strengthen the hands of the government in pushing the war.

Thus far the club has been dealing with such aspects as exposing the deep-seated ambition of the groups that actually rule the German Empire; setting forth the reasons why a premature peace would be a disaster to America and the world; making clear to certain groups in the country, as, for example, the labor group, that their actual interests are, so far as concerns the war, inextricably bound up with the interests of all other loyal groups; making clear to people of German origin that there can be no such thing as a double allegiance; setting forth before the business men of America the necessity of bending their resources of energy and money and men to the single task of winning the war.

The latest effort of the club is to take up the cause of the small nations of Europe by urging the American people to see that no peace is made that does not give them independence.

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### CAUSE OF THE SMALL NATIONS IS TAKEN UP

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## SPAIN'S CONCERN AT GERMAN ATTITUDE

Firm Tone Adopted Throughout German Press Is Followed With Close Attention—Paris Papers Guarded in Comment

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—There are some who think the Spanish Government gives signs of having too little confidence in public opinion, and that such excessive doubt is responsible for some official announcements that appear to be in strange contradiction with known facts. The most notable instance of this was when the Foreign Minister stated that no Spanish note, such as was being generally discussed, had been sent to Germany, and again it was given out with some appearance of authority that Germany had intimated her disposition to accept the Spanish terms, when it was subsequently made clear that this idea was altogether premature.

Ministers have seemed to be, and indeed, have in some instances declared that public opinion in the country is overwhelmingly against taking any step that might possibly lead Spain into warlike complications, and that rather than take such a risk any sacrifice would be made. There are, however, others who insist that the government is too timid in this matter, and that public opinion, although certainly strong for neutrality, is in advance of the Cabinet. However, it may be, more attention is being given to the foreign press comment during this particular crisis than ever before, and Spain shows greater sensitiveness to the opinions of others than previously. The attitude of the German press on this occasion is particularly noticed, and has been followed with deep concern.

A thing that cannot be understood is how it came to be reported with so much appearance of authority from Santander, where ministers were congregated, that the German Government had accepted all the conditions stated in the Spanish message and would hand over tonnage in Spanish ports in compensation for Spanish losses caused by submarine action, when only the day before there appeared in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which in matters of importance is always directly inspired and officially informed, a statement that was directly opposed to this, in which, after quoting the essential points of the Spanish note, it was stated that "in its answer, the German Government has indicated the serious objections which any arrangement of this kind presents, while on the other hand it is to be assumed that it is not possible to make exceptions in favor of certain states as regards German submarine warfare." This was clearly the attitude of Germany shortly after receiving the Spanish note, and it was the attitude with which the negotiations, whatever their character, were begun.

Again the Kölnische Zeitung, also clearly inspired, said much the same thing, in fact it used identical words in regard to the main point. This newspaper said that it thought it was right in assuming that the attitude of the Spanish Government would evoke surprise, even among wide circles of the Spanish people, that Spain's interest should keep it far from the side of the Allies, that Germany frankly admitted that she had suffered reverses in the West in recent weeks, but nevertheless had absolute confidence in her military position, and a fresh enemy could not change such a belief, that it hoped Spaniards would go carefully to work, and warned them that they were gambling with the fate of their fatherland.

This newspaper editorially, after quoting the terms of the Spanish note, said: "The German Government has given the Spanish Government to understand that serious objection exists to such a treatment of the question, and has given expression to the expectation that the negotiations contemplated concerning safe conducts will enable a way to be found to limit the difficulties of Spanish trade outside the prohibited area as far as possible. It hereby affirms that the announcement according to which the Spanish Government wishes to indemnify itself for tonnage already sunk is incorrect. As regards the matter itself, it is to be observed that in submarine warfare exceptional treatment in favor of one power is impossible. Germany cannot renounce the right of combating her enemies by means of the submarine war."

"We do not doubt that the Spanish Government will continue to maintain its neutrality, especially as it must again be emphasized that negotiations for removing difficulties for Spanish economic life are in progress. Moreover, if the expectations which Germany had placed on her relations with Spain, so firm and so friendly for so many years, have to a certain degree been unfilled, that the people of Germany are unanimous that Spain has already given in a difficult time, and the well-known chivalrous and friendly feelings of the Spanish people, afford every reason for holding fast loyally to an old friendship. We are convinced that calm reflection will restrain the proud and chivalrous Spanish people from precipitate steps." There can be no doubt of the origin of this message.

Then the Lokal-Anzeiger clearly gave a hint that the borrowing of German shipping to make up for future Spanish losses by submarines might plunge Spain into the war despite all her protestations in favor of neutrality. "It is conceivable," it said, "that Spain could still further be met in regard to safe-conducts, but there can assuredly be no doubt that



General Berthelot

Who has had a successful career as French military leader

## FRENCH OFFICER'S IMPORTANT ROLE

General Berthelot Conducted Military Mission in Rumania—Later Led Fifth Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Lyons, which numbers amongst its children such warriors as Germanicus, Suchet and Dupleix, can pride itself on yet another hero, whom the great war has revealed viz., General Berthelot, who enjoys much popularity amongst the French and allied troops, and whose remarkable talents have been fully recognized by such leaders as Joffre and Poch. His recent attacks between the Aisne and the Marne have won him well-deserved fame, and it is interesting from a historical point of view briefly to retrace the career of this great general, who combines remarkable military and diplomatic qualities.

Henri Mathias Berthelot was born at Lyons. He was exactly 20 years old when he entered the military school of St. Cyr, which he left with the rank of second lieutenant, in 1883. Promoted to be lieutenant in 1886, he was received at l'Ecole de Guerre in 1888; became captain in 1891, chef de bataillon in 1900, and was awarded the Legion of Honor in 1902. Five years later Berthelot was made lieutenant-colonel, and in 1910 became colonel of the ninety-fourth regiment of infantry. At the outbreak of the present war he was brigadier-general and was soon attached to the staff of General Joffre.

General Berthelot has won a great reputation for the splendid work he accomplished in most trying circumstances, in Rumania, during the mission he undertook in that country on the advice of General Joffre. Escorted by eight colonels and 16 junior officers, General Berthelot arrived in Bucharest on Oct. 16, 1916. Two days later, after having paid his respects to the King of Rumania, the general and his retinue reached the outposts of the Rumanian Army, the successive defeats of which had so seriously alarmed the French Government, and he immediately joined the Rumanian staff. As early as Nov. 30, and in agreement with the Rumanian general, Persan, General Berthelot elaborated a plan of campaign with the object of delivering Bucharest. However, the conditions under which the Rumanian capital was delivered to the enemy are now well known.

General Berthelot was next seen in Moldavia, where he attempted to reorganize a Rumanian army to defend the lines of the Sereth, and the rôle subsequently played by this army was worthy of its organizer. After the evacuation of the Dobruja, and in spite of the innumerable difficulties offered by the Russian authorities, he succeeded in insuring the transport of food and munitions in Moldavia. During the winter months, General Berthelot worked hard, striving to reorganize the Rumanian Army and to find instructors for the new recruits, and more especially teaching Rumanian officers French tactics with a view to future operations. He took a keen interest in reorganizing the Rumanian cavalry and the air force, which did not exist even on paper, and he also devoted much attention to the creation of batteries of heavy artillery, for which France sent out the necessary matériel.

Seeing that his work was beginning to bear fruit, General Berthelot left his auxiliaries to direct the instruction of the new Rumanian contingents, and turned all his attention to the preparation of a new campaign in Galicia, as he saw the possibility of a rapid movement to open a new offensive against Bucharest. One day, however, as the King, General Berthelot, and General Gregeresco were discussing this plan in the hall of the castle in which the Rumanian General Headquarters was established, they received the famous telegram ordering the fourth and fifth Russian armies immediately to suspend all operations. However, General Berthelot continued to face the situation to the best of his ability, and, as already stated, the conditions under which the Rumanian Army was obliged to lay down its arms are known.

Happily the French troops, after

various vicissitudes, were able to regain France. On his return, and as a mark of its appreciation of his services, the French Government entrusted General Berthelot with the command of the Fifth Army. Marshal Foch, in his plans, allotted to Berthelot an important rôle, which he has filled most successfully, between the Aisne and the Marne. Reinforced by Italian and British troops, the Fifth Army was told to stay the onrush of the opposing army commanded by von Mudra, who succeeded von Bülow. In the order for the French offensive issued during the night of July 17 to 18, General Berthelot was given the sector of the Bois du Roi, to the northeast of Ruell, and the Forest of Courton, to the west of Nanteuil-la-Fosse and of Pourcy.

Hardly had the attack begun than General Berthelot's army captured the villages of Ste. Euphrasie and Bouilly, extending its action along the banks of the Ardre and amongst the southern woods. For in the Bois-du-Roi and in the forest of Courton the Germans uselessly multiplied their counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed, whilst the Anglo-French troops gained ground to the west of Ste. Euphrasie between the Ardre and Vigny, and also near Bligny. And for several days the battle raged ceaselessly around Hill 240, which at last remained in the Allies' possession.

For the present General Berthelot and his valiant troops are enjoying a well-earned rest, whilst awaiting the propitious moment of reentering the battle.

## WIRING SQUAD IN "NO MAN'S LAND"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"We called them the Maconochie Gang because," says Capt. R. F. W. Rees, "as they were on special work, they got extra rations; and in these days any extra rations were maconochie. They were, in fact, the battalion wiring squad. In these times every man in the battalion is a trained writer, and screw-pickets and such-like latter-day improvements have made the job a fairly easy one; but then, only the select few knew the art of erecting high and low entanglements, and they fastened the wire on to wooden posts."

"The Gang used to go out just after dusk—a sergeant and 12 men—carrying posts, and wires, and hammers. They 'marked' immensely over the others, because they wore soft caps instead of tin hats, and carried their ammunition in bandoliers instead of in equipment pouches. They were, for the time being, the aristocracy of the rank and file. After they had been out a quarter of an hour or so you would hear the muffled 'thud, thud' of the hammers as they struck upon the sandbagged heads of the posts. It seemed a dreadful row, and you thought the Boche must hear them, until you listened a little harder and a more distant 'thud, thud' told you that the Boche was at the same game."

"It was toward the end of the night's work that the real excitement began. It was a case of the first side in; if the Boche got in first he'd open fire on us, and vice versa. Sometimes he'd make a real 'strafe' of it, and send over rum-jars and rifle-grenades as well as machine-gun fire, and then the wiring belt was a very nice place to be out of. The time of ceasing work depended mainly upon the moon. When the night became light enough for one to be seen, it was a case of 'down tools'."

"You could always tell the last half-hour by the sound of the work. Hammers would be going 20 to the dozen, and fatigue parties would be running back to the trench for 'wire, barbed reels, one.' The sergeant would be going round threatening, in a husky whisper, that any man who didn't finish his appointed task would forfeit his extra 'maconochie.' The place would be a hive of industry, until a sharp report, a whistling in the air, and the cry of 'rum-jar,' or a sudden burst of machine-gun fire all along the wire. The Boche was in first. But when we finished first and got safely in, then the word was passed back to the M. G. C. and our own Lewis gunners, and it was Fritz's turn to drop his tools and make a dart for the trench. After that, whichever way it went, ding-dong straining for an hour, and then a peaceful night."

"That was in the old days—peace warfare, we used to call it. They do things differently nowadays!"

## Supply Your Soldier in France With Good Things to Eat

—Leave your order at our Grocery Department—we cable it to France.

—The package is then delivered in fresh condition from a station in France.

—Various assortments from \$2.50 to \$13.50—delivery free.

The Malpin Store  
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Kline's  
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Our combined buying power and organization entrenches us as recognized leaders in four cities—in

Distinctive Outer Apparel for Women and Misses.

## NEW GRAIN ORDER IN GREAT BRITAIN

Prices on Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats for 1918 Are Approved by the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The government has approved the prices set out below for the wheat, barley, rye and oats crop harvested in the United Kingdom in the year 1918. These prices are embodied in the Grain Prices Order which went into force on Sept. 2, and which contains also various incidental provisions of which the most important are described below. It should be noted that the present average price fixed for wheat will not be disturbed by the variations of the scale, for whereas the earlier prices are higher, the later prices are lower than the controlled prices of the 1917 crops.

The prices of wheat, rye, and oats vary according to the date of sale, but the price of barley remains unchanged throughout the season. Instead of the differentiation between the prices of milling and malting barley in the 1917 order, there is now a flat rate, of 67s. per quarter of 48 pounds for all barley. The maximum price of wheat and rye, per quarter of 504 pounds, for sales in September, October, November and December has been fixed at 75s. 6d.; 76s. for sales in January, February and March, and 76s. 6d. in April, May and June. The rate fixed for oats, per quarter of 336 pounds, is 47s. 6d. In September, the price being increased by 6d. each month up to June when the price is 52s.

The prices in this table are increased by 1s. per quarter where the grain is carried without railway transport, direct from producers' premises to mill or factory for the purpose of manufacture. In the case of a purchase of oats suitable for the manufacture of oatmeal or other oats products for human food by a manufacturer specifically for the purpose of such manufacture, or by a recognized dealer in fulfillment of a specific order given in writing by such manufacturer for such purpose, the maximum price is the standard rate plus 3s. per quarter.

The maximum prices of wheat, rye and barley so damaged as to be unfit for use in the manufacture of human food, and of tailings, dressings, and screenings which are unfit for use in the manufacture of human food, are 7s. per quarter less than the standard rate.

The maximum price of oats improperly cleaned or containing an undue quantity of soil, and of oats tailings and dressings, is 5s. per quarter less than the standard rate.

In the case of the purchase of grain from a recognized dealer who is not the producer of the grain sold, the maximum price is the standard rate plus 1s. per quarter, or for a quantity not exceeding seven and one-half quarters sold to one buyer in any period of seven consecutive days, including the day of sale, the standard rate plus 6s. per quarter, or for a quantity of less than half a quarter the standard rate plus 9s. per quarter. The terms and conditions on which the maximum prices are based are as follows:

Payment to be net cash within seven days of completion of delivery, and money then unpaid thereafter to carry interest not exceeding the rate of 5 per cent per annum or bank rate, whichever shall be the higher.

The grain to be delivered by the producer free on rail or barge, or to

## ANTICIPATE

Your Fall and Winter Needs Right Early

RELIABLE merchandise is becoming more and more difficult to obtain, owing to the great amount and variety of articles of wear needed by the U. S. Government for its army, navy and all other branches of service.

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Buy practical, useful and substantial articles.

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Besides their unparalleled possession of intricate work, fur from this establishment are noted for their individuality of design and are recognized as authority in the expression of fur fashions.

An Unexcelled Range of Choice.

FUR COATS, COATEES, WRAPS, JACKETS, SPORT COATS, CAPES, SCARFS, STOLETS, MUFFS AND MATCHED SETS.

In all Fashionable Furs.

THE A. E. BURKHARDT CO.

Webster P. Burkhardt, President.  
Main St., Cor. Third, CINCINNATI, O.

mill or store in accordance with the usual custom of the district, any freight, haulage, portorage and cartage subsequently incurred shall be for the buyer's account.

All sack hire up to and including the time of delivery to rail, barge, mill, or store by the producer to be for the producer's account and all charges for sacks subsequent thereto to be for the buyer's account.

Where the grain is sold on terms and conditions other than these terms and conditions a corresponding adjustment is to be made in the maximum price.

None of the provisions of the order apply to any grain which is suitable for seed and which is also sold specifically for the purpose of seed, in compliance with the provisions of the Testing of Seeds Order, 1918. No grain so sold is to be used for any other purpose, and the buyer of any grain so sold (except when he is a farmer buying the grain for use as seed on his own farm) shall hand to his miller at the time of sale, a declaration signed by him that he will re-sell the grain specifically as and for the purpose of seed. The order prohibits sales of grain otherwise than by weight and also prohibits the torrefying or bleaching of grain.

## GERMANY'S OFFICIAL REPORTS ARE FALSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The German Wireless for July 25, contained the following," says Lieut. H. R. Wakefield:

"According to statements in the English press, the ship which was torpedoed on July 20 by a German submarine was not the Vaterland, but the Justicia, of the White Star Line. Before official German circles can adopt any attitude towards this report, the verbal report of the commander of the submarine in question must first be awaited. The publications which were made recently in connection with the sinking of the Vaterland, were based on wireless reports."

"That is excellent. The Germans allowed it to be trumpeted forth that they had sunk the largest ship in the world. The German people were encouraged to indulge in their own peculiar exhibitions of exuberance. Dog-

gerel verses were devoted to the subject. Naturally so, for was it not an official German statement? Yet there was not a word of truth in it!"

"It is a curious commentary on German submarine reports. There is no doubt that the German submarine commanders actually believed they had got the Vaterland. So they mistook a 30,000-ton British-built ship for a 50,000-ton German-built ship! Yet apparently they were attacking her for hours, and the report of one of them at least will not be received; the Marne saw to that."

"If they are able to make such a glaring error in this case, such a rudimentary, almost incredible gaff, what sort of credence should be given to their other reports? 'We sank 20,000 tons gross registered tons in the Eastern Mediterranean.' No ship mentioned because obviously there was no time or opportunity to identify; just a rough, grossly exaggerated guess. No doubt the U-boat commanders put their claims as high as possible, as high as they think will be accepted. They can never tell if a damaged ship sinks or makes port, which they very often do. Many others are beached or repaired."

"So we have von Holtzendorff declaring that '630,000 tons are sunk per month, and that the Allies lose a net total of 330,000 per month.' If they have always claimed 'Vaterlands' for 'Justicias' even that would not square up the account, for in reality allies and neutrals put together are only losing 270,000 through all risks, submarine and marine per month. Instead of being 330,000 tons down, they are considerably up each month."

"We can test German falsification with regard to events on the sea. We can measure their exaggeration precisely. With regard to the air it is rather more difficult, but it is believed to be nearer 200 than 100 per cent. There is no longer any excuse for considering German official reports to be worth even the paper they are written upon."

## VERMONT TEACHERS' MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEPELIER, Vt.—The Vermont State Teachers' Convention, scheduled here for Oct. 9, 10 and 11, has been postponed to Nov. 6, 7 and 8. One of the speakers will be Col. Theodore Roosevelt.



## Smartest New Millinery



ALL the newest style tendencies are well brought out in our interesting collection of hats for Fall and Winter. The variety of models is large—one finds the small, close toque equally popular with the large droopy models. Black, as usual, is smart, but colors play an important part this season.

Proques

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## "Saw Test" FURNITURE

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"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms

26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.  
Entrance to Gibson House  
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Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.  
Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30  
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## BRITISH PROBATION WORK DEVELOPING

An Understanding of Individual Cases by Magistrates and Probation Officers Necessary in the Interest of the Children

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 1.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It has been shown in a previous article upon the subject of child-probation that it is a system of affording offenders a chance of reformation and that it has all the possibility of becoming the most helpful and hopeful method ever yet devised for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. First of all modern improvements have insisted upon Children's Courts, which are rapidly coming to be regarded as places for the protection, rather than for the punishment, of the child-offender, and secondly, from these courts, the probation of young children has arisen, by which is meant the effort to protect their lives from undesirable conditions and companionship which would ultimately result in their coming under the definition of criminals. Probation, in short, asks why a child is delinquent, and then seeks to supply what is lacking in its life, remembering, as one of the greatest enthusiasts for the system has said, that improvement and reformation must be from within the child.

The person who endeavors to supply these needs, always under the supervision of the Magisterial Court, is called a probation officer, and may be either a man or a woman. Wherever probation has been tested sincerely it has borne excellent fruit. In some of the greatest provincial cities and in various London districts its success is incontrovertible, but everything depends upon the sense and the vigor with which it is applied, for mere mechanical probation, devoid of the touch of kindness, or on the other hand, employed emotionally, will fail just as any scheme would tend to do under like conditions.

Probation depends primarily upon the value in which it is held by the Judge of a Children's Court. If he is of the kind that presides over several of the most humane and wise courts in Great Britain, he will appreciate the opportunity he has of befriending the potential offenders, who reach often no higher than the table. He will make the work as simple as possible and will endeavor with all the kindness of which he is capable to discover what circumstances and conditions have brought a child under his jurisdiction. It seems to have taken a long time to escape from the Dickensian period, when it was the fashion to address gentlemen of six years of age in phrases appropriate to those of 60, and though much remains to be done in the direction of abolishing ancient and absurd phraseology, almost meaningless even to the grown-up offender, the kindly modern magistrate manages, in numberless cases, to obtain truthful statements from young children simply because of his sincere desire to help rather than to punish.

No magistrate, however, has either the time or the opportunity for finding out all about the different children who come before him, and the probation officer who has undertaken the work of investigation, who knows much of the detail of the child's life, works hand in hand with him. It is easy to see how greatly the result of probation will vary according to the qualities of the officer and his possession of the virtues of kindness and imagination, strengthened by firmness. Probation of a lax and superficial kind could very easily be a distinct drawback, for if once the impression were spread abroad that probation was simply an easy way of escape, a sentimental plan by which children and their parents could evade punishment for misdemeanor, it would defeat its own ends and encourage the very conduct it is desired to avoid. Sentimentalism in probation, as in most other affairs of life, is quite useless, because the very essence of the system lies in the discernment of magistrate and probation officer to judge what is the best course to pursue with every case that comes under their care; it is manifest that no two cases can be treated alike and that each requires justice tempered by the kind of mercy that will achieve the best results for the child.

"Rightly understood, the probation system is a revolutionary step in penal reform," writes a well-known authority, "for it substitutes friendly help and encouragement for punishment and repression, the keeping together and reconstruction of homes, and mending of social ties, for the disruption of homes and breaking of social ties." At present probation is not uniform enough throughout the country and those competent to judge recognize that its full effect will only be felt when it is coordinated and worked upon a more or less systematized basis. First, it is essential for magistrates to grasp its full possibility and meaning, and, secondly, the probation officer has to be a person of many and fine qualifications.

In all the changes that are taking place in what is described loosely as philanthropic work, it is hard to imagine any endeavor more worthy of attention than probation. Under a sympathetic court it offers a splendid scope and there are notable examples of successful probation officers in London, who not only do their own work well, but who have made use of voluntary organizations as auxiliaries to their own endeavors, such as clubs, brigades and so on. A probation officer stands in the position of friend

to the child on probation and by no means as the formidable arm of the law. Probably the advent of women police will in time alter the attitude of the public toward the police system, whose officers are often the most kindly of beings, and will come to regard them from a different point of view. It is certain that the women police have made themselves their position because their work has been so largely preventive and not merely repressive, and as time goes on a very large measure of police service will partake of this nature. At present, however, it seems undesirable that male police should undertake probation work, because, as Mr. Cecil Leeson points out, "a police-administered probation system cannot but tend to inflict on probationers just the stigma that it is one of the objects of the system to avoid."

In order to attract well-qualified people to enter the probation service adequate salaries must be insisted upon. Two pounds ten shillings a week is said to be the average remuneration in England, or was so a short time since. Payment on a capitation basis is manifestly wrong, for it may encourage a large number of cases to be undertaken when the whole success of probation depends upon the thoroughness of the work.

The trouble at present is that the very idea back of probation work is but little comprehended. It is indisputably a very important link in the chain of social reconstruction, and will join up educational work to all sorts of social effort, just as it will emphasize the need for rehousing and general sanitary improvement, for the moment a scientific and exhaustive inquiry is set on foot, the cause of much child-delinquency is accounted for. The cry of the probation officer, if he is what he should be, is invariably, "Let there be light!" in every condition of child-life, and the reason why probation officers for young children should be young and enthusiastic themselves scarcely requires to be labored. Older people, even though experienced in the work, are by no means always suitable probation officers, and if progress is to be made in this incalculable service, the choice of a probation officer will be regarded as equal in importance to that of a teacher; above all he must be endowed with that sympathetic touch that makes the whole world kin.

The work of voluntary probation officers is capable of great extension, under a well-paid officer, but it must be carried out seriously. Workers at settlements and others interested in social progress are often voluntary probation officers and gain experience by assisting with correspondence, visiting, and so forth, until they are qualified to look after special cases. The duties of probation officers vary in different districts, and their efforts, when encouraged by the magistrate, are very superior to those of officers working under less happy auspices. Probation work requires constant interest on the magistrate's part, for unless he is interested and alert, a careless officer can easily neglect his duties and submit merely mechanical and misleading reports. To put a child on probation and neglect to receive adequate information upon its progress is to ask for failure, but there is every indication that as the public recognizes the value of probation, so it will insist that the whole system, with its hopeful constructive outlook, shall be employed in its widest application.

### BUTTER SEIZED FOR ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canada Food Board announces that it has seized and forced the sale of 392,800 pounds of creamery butter stored by the Dominion Fish & Fruit Company, Quebec. In the course of its statement the Food Board says: "The Dominion Fish & Fruit Company, Ltd., without permission, and in spite of remonstrance from the Canada Food Board, held a greater quantity of butter than was reasonably necessary to supply its own Canadian requirements, based on last year's sales to the ordinary trade. Under the waste order the Canada Food Board seized 392,800 pounds of the 632,800 pounds the company had in its possession and gave it the option of having the excess butter confiscated or sold to the Dairy Produce Commission for shipment to Great Britain and her allies. The company chose the latter alternative and the butter is now on its way to Great Britain. The accumulation of butter during the recent butter producing season for Quebec storage was in competition with the purchasing agents of Great Britain and her allies and prevented needed supplies reaching them. To uphold the regulations of the Canada Food Board and to see that Great Britain and her allies were properly supplied with creamery butter, the Canada Food Board made the seizure."

### TASMANIAN WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

HOBART, Tas.—Tasmania's water power is proving attractive to Australian capitalists, and the steps taken toward the harnessing of the water power by the Tasmanian Government, are expected to be of first importance. Unfortunately, it is impossible at the present time, owing to the exigencies of the war, to obtain the necessary plant to increase the supply of current to meet the enormous demand, and probably not until peace comes will the government be able fully to develop the scheme. However, the starting of many new industries is assured as soon as further supplies of current are available, and plans are being laid so that as soon as the necessary plant can be obtained, additional current will be generated. The Tasmanian Premier, Mr. W. H. Lee, points to the day when Tasmania will electrify Australia by means of current generated by water power, and carried across Bass Straits by cable.

## AUSTRALIA AND "ONE BIG UNION"

Labor in Several States Being Organized Along I. W. W. Idea, With Socialistic Aims, to Control Industry and Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Having for its avowed objective the overthrow of the present social system and the establishment of a Socialistic State, the one-big-union movement in Australia, on the lines advocated by the I. W. W., is beginning to take definite shape.

This new phase of industrial unionism in the Commonwealth is an indirect outcome of the defeat of the official Labor Party at the 1917 federal elections—when the Nationalist Party led by Mr. Hughes was returned to power by an overwhelming majority—and of the big industrial upheaval which occurred a few months later. The great strike was directed mainly against the Federal Government and it was the first time that a "general strike" of unions throughout Australia was attempted. As will be remembered the unions were badly beaten, and several of them, including the Waterside Workers, once one of the most militant and powerful of Australian unions, have not since recovered.

So far from the collapse of this strike disheartening the advocates of the one-big-union and the general-strike idea, it has only roused them to greater activity and, strange to say, their doctrines have been listened to with greater approval by many unionists since the collapse of the general strike. The militant leaders of the industrial movement have lost no opportunity of impressing upon unionists the view that the reason the great strike collapsed was that the labor organizations were split up into craft unions instead of being organized into "one big union" throughout Australia, which would act automatically on the basis that "an injury to one is an injury to all." That they have met with considerable success is shown by the fact that in July, within 12 months of the collapse of the great strike, representatives of the most powerful unions in New South Wales met in conference and drew up a constitution to cover a one-big-union scheme for their State, with the object of eventually extending it to cover the whole of the Australian unions. The Victorian unions are to hold a similar conference, and an effort will then be made to link up with New South Wales and Queensland. So far no definite move in this direction has been made in South Australia or Western Australia.

Although all the Victorian industrial leaders are agreed upon the necessity for a closer form of unionism, there will be a sharp division of opinion at the Victorian conference as to the advisability of linking up all the unions throughout Australia on a commonwealth basis. The great majority of union leaders in New South Wales are militant Socialists, and are adherents of the policy of the political I. W. W., as is shown by the fact that the New South Wales conference adopted the I. W. W. preamble almost word for word. In Victoria, however, there are a number of moderate union leaders, who, although they recognize the defects of craft unionism, are not prepared to allow their union organization to be made part of a scheme which it is openly stated has revolutionary socialism for its objective. It should be stated here that, as was the case in America, there were, prior to the war, two industrial workers of the World organizations in Australia. There were the political I. W. W., the members of which believed in both political and industrial action, and the non-political I. W. W., which included the advocates of direct action, who preached the doctrine that political action was useless. The former organization was easily the more influential of the two, and since the I. W. W. was declared an unlawful association, the majority of the members of the political I. W. W. have devoted their attention to converting union officials and trades union leaders generally to their way of thinking, as has been shown, with considerable success.

The decisive defeat of the Labor Party at the polls, at which many of the I. W. W. leaders secretly rejoiced, has helped the I. W. W. considerably, for many unionists then came to the conclusion that militant industrial organization was necessary, and that the former was the more important. These I. W. W. men have been most active in New South Wales, but they have also influential sympathizers in the union movement in Victoria, who at the time of writing are openly boasting that the Victorian conference will fall into line with New South Wales and adopt the I. W. W. proposals. If they do succeed, the result will be that a huge industrial organization will be built up throughout Australia, with an avowed socialistic objective to be secured by "direct action" on the industrial field, and by regaining, if possible, control of the political machine.

### SIGNOR COLOSIMO AND FUTURE OF COLONIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The first meeting of the colonial section of the committee for considering post-war problems was attended by Signor Colosimo, Minister for the Colonies, as well as by SS. Scialoja and Pantalone, vice-presidents of the Central Committee. In the course of his speech, Signor Colosimo said that Italy as a country was rich in population and well prepared industrially but was lacking in raw materials, while the position of her modest colonial possessions ren-

dered them important. He also emphasized the fact that Italy's colonial possessions were of vital interest to her, and said the country must be brought to interest itself seriously in the matter. The field before the committee was, Signor Colosimo pointed out, a vast one. Italy was a Muhammadan power and their policy presented an interesting problem in the consideration of which the committee would remember the experience of other nations. So far as they had gone at present they had followed the lines of a policy which allowed the population to pursue the gradual development of their own civilization and respected the Muhammadan religion. The future peaceful development of their colonies depended in large measure on their policy toward the Muhammadans and the native inhabitants.

The Colonial Minister alluded to the contribution which had come from the colonies under the direct dominion of Italy during the war, which, though only moderate in size, showed that after the war colonization might be one of the principal factors in their economic revival. The problems of railway communications, ports, navigation and personnel must, he said, all be solved in order to bring about a colony's development, adding that those nations which were the most successful as colonizers had carried out extensive work on these lines and that the lack of maritime traffic with the Italian colonies both impeded their prosperity and allowed other nations to derive profit from them. Any further inactivity in these matters would, Signor Colosimo declared, be not only harmful, but blameworthy.

In connection with what he called another vital question, that of recruiting the personnel of their colonies, the Minister referred to the Oriental Institute of Naples which should, he said, be of the greatest service to Italian officials and through which all those should pass who intended to engage their fortunes beyond the seas. The colonial question was being much discussed in the world at the present time, Signor Colosimo said in conclusion, and Italy must bear her share in it.

### BRITISH COMMITTEE ON COINAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

LONDON, England.—A royal commission has been appointed to consider and report whether it is advisable to make any changes in the denominations of the currency and money account of the United Kingdom, with a view to placing them on a decimal basis, and whether, if an alteration of the present system is recommended, it is desirable to adopt with or without modification the proposals embodied in the bill recently introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Southwark, or some other scheme, and in the latter alternative to make specific recommendations for consideration by Parliament. Lord Emmott has been elected chairman, and the other members of the commission are: Lord Southwark; Lord Faber; Lord Ashton of Hyde; Lord Leverhulme; Sir R. V. Vassar-Smith; Sir J. Larmor; Sir G. Croydon Marks; Sir A. W. Watson; Mr. J. W. Cawston; Mr. S. Armitage Smith; Mr. C. Godfrey; Mr. James Bell; Mr. Joseph Burn; Mr. Harold Cox; Mr. George Hayhurst; Mr. Theodore McKenna; Mr. Geoffrey Marks; Mr. J. F. Mason; Mr. A. Smith; Mr. G. M. Smith, and Mr. G. C. Vyle.

### CANADIAN ENLISTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Routine orders issued from headquarters of this military district say that, pending further instructions, United States citizens will not be accepted for voluntary enlistments in the Canadian expeditionary forces. This is taken as a precautionary measure following the publication of the order-in-council relative to the United States military service convention regulations. There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the interpretation of this order and until the misunderstanding has been cleared no United States citizens will be accepted as volunteers.

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## NEW ERA BEGINNING IN UNITED STATES

Elihu Root Makes This Statement to Students of Columbia Entering University With Its Course of Military Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"For the greatest cause the world has ever known the army you enter today is fighting and suffering and sacrificing. For the same cause which Washington led, for which Hamilton, the young graduate of King's College gave his genius, for the same cause that was fought for at Concord and White Plains and Saratoga and Yorktown, for the same cause for which men suffered at Valley Forge, the cause of liberty and civilization, the army which you enter today is fighting," said Elihu Root, in an address to college students from all over America who, at the opening of Columbia University, with its new course of military training, became a part of the army of the United States.

"It has been thought justly by many that American education has been defective in failing to give proper stress in the ideals of service, and to the great part that one's country plays in the affairs of the present, and of the future," continued Mr. Root. "It has been thought, and justly thought, that in our universities and colleges and schools we have been giving too much learning that was centrifugal, and too little that was concentric upon the great and fundamental duties of mankind for the preservation of liberty and justice through country and civilization."

"That failing of American education ends today. A new era begins in which all the learning of America is now laid upon the altar of service, and it is your high privilege to minister at that great sacrifice. No one can conceive what it will mean in future years that you, and the 150,000 other college and university students, and all the learned faculty and all the alumni and all the Americans whose hearts are full of pride and hope in

American education, unite in concentrating military power and capacity, and promise for the future in one pledge, sacred and unforgettable, of service to our country. It is for you now to take your part in the great process of reconciling liberty and discipline."

"The reason why Germany expected to conquer the world was because she thought the free peoples, the idiotic democracies, were undisciplined and therefore incapable of successfully meeting her disciplined forces. The world is now learning by the demonstration of observed facts that high intelligence and independence of character come only from the life of a free man, a man free under law, with the true spirit of freedom in his breast, free himself and willing that others shall be free, and that such a free man, master of himself, accepts discipline to the highest degree for the accomplishment of a great purpose that he understands. And among other things that are being proved to the world now upon the battle-fields of Europe and Asia is this—that a man trained in the independent character of a free, self-governing people is a better, bigger, abler man with the sword, with the rifle, with the hand grenade, with the bayonet, in all manner of conflict, than the man whose training is that of a subject and machine-made soldier."

"You begin to fight the war this day. You begin to make yourselves competent to direct forces of men on the battle-field in such a way that with the least possible loss of their lives they will accomplish the object of victory, and this day you will begin the process which will make you victors one day in the future on the field of battle. God bless you and keep you and make you strong for your country's sake, and the liberty and justice for which you are about to fight."

### NEW ZEALAND'S NEW LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A library of 31,000 volumes, mostly dealing with New Zealand, has been presented to the New Zealand Government through the will of Mr. Alexander H. Turnbull of Wellington. It will constitute a reference library, and the conditions of use will be modeled on those of the British Museum and the Mitchell Library in Sydney.

## RICE SITUATION IN WORLD MARKET

War Trade Board Rule Said to Make Importations Through United States Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"The present regulation of the War Trade Board, which we feel is only a temporary measure, requiring that the name of the consignee and country, either in the West Indies or the Central Americas, be stated before import license can be considered, has made further rice importations throughout the United States impossible," says W. T. Welisch, in the September rice market report of W. T. Welisch & Co. of San Francisco.

A report from the Panama agency of the Welisch company says there is evidence that on account of the high freight rates in the Orient and the consequent high price of rice, the rice consuming countries of South America and the West Indies are exerting every effort to raise their own rice. There is no doubt, says the Panama report, that the coming crop will be a record one and with the excellent prices that growers will receive the amount of foreign rice imported ought to drop at least 50 per cent.

From July 16 to Aug. 19, 223,197 packages of rice arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong and 187,417 packages from Japan; from July 25 to Aug. 19, 161,693 packages came to Seattle from Hong Kong and 84,018 packages from Japan, fully 90 per cent of all arrivals of rice at Seattle being imported by San Francisco merchants.

### ENFORCEMENT OF FOOD LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Regina Food Committee members are not satisfied with the manner in which the regulations of the Food Board are being observed here and a committee has been delegated to see the Chief of Police with a view to having the food laws more strictly enforced.

Add yours to the force of the momentous push!

Right here, at home, in each individual mind, this thing must be decided. When every citizen of the United States has considered the causes of this war and the awful responsibility which lies upon those who began it, he must see the necessity of correcting the arch believers in force with a force greater than theirs, but IMPELLED BY RIGHTEOUSNESS. Each citizen will then buy Liberty Bonds as the boys in France fight—to the utmost! He will do so voluntarily, as a sacred and unavoidable duty.

If you have not bought yet, buy today. If you have bought, can you not buy more?

Liberty Loan Committee of New England



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## PERCY ANDREA AS AGENT OF BREWERS

His Articles on "Personal Liberty," He Says, Were Published in 800 Foreign Language Papers in the United States

A previous article on the foreign language newspapers in the United States was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In this day when the relations of brewers with a great American newspaper are being reviewed, it will supplement the story of the brewers' influence in the public prints to regard the connection between the liquor interests and the foreign language press in the United States. In what here follows the brewers are the chief factors in these relations. The portion of the foreign language press referred to is that within the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers. The principal figures are L. N. Hammerling, president of this association, and Percy Andrae, at that time the director of the fight of the liquor interests, and the friends of liquor in their united fight against prohibition.

It has already been related in these columns that Mr. Andrae was made a vice-president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, with nothing else to do than to make addresses in its name. At this time Mr. Andrae was president of the National Association of Commerce and Labor, a body created by the brewing interests to combine all forces against prohibition. The time spoken of is during the presidency of Mr. Andrae of his organization, which ran from 1913 to 1916.

Most of the foreign language newspapers in the association, Mr. Andrae has told this bureau, were quite friendly to the cause of "personal liberty" which he was promoting.

Mr. Andrae prepared the material for a series of articles on "personal liberty" which were printed widely through these newspapers. These articles came out first in the American Leader, the periodical of Mr. Hammerling. The American Leader aimed to present articles which would be of interest and value to the foreign language press of the association, which these foreign language papers could reproduce in their own tongue.

These articles on personal liberty came out in the American Leader sometimes under Mr. Hammerling's name. The material for the articles, as has just been noted, was in most cases prepared by Mr. Andrae. Mr. Hammerling's name lent weight to them among the foreign language editors. Some of the articles came out under Mr. Andrae's name.

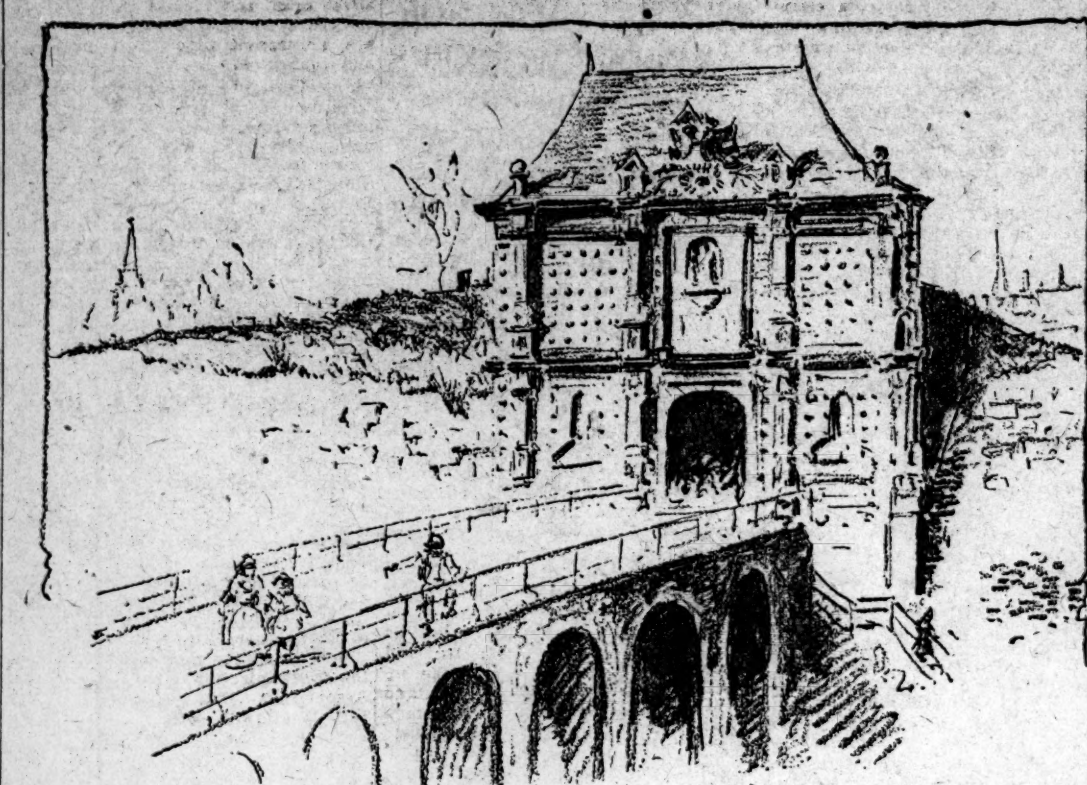
Translations of such articles were made under Mr. Andrae's direction and paid for by him. The articles were translated into 32 languages. They were reprinted, Mr. Andrae tells this bureau, in some 800 foreign language papers in the United States.

Mr. Andrae was the representative of large brewing interests in Chicago and Cincinnati before he took up the work of the National Association of Commerce and Labor. In that position, as has been noted, he engaged in vigorously combating the prohibition movement. Certainly at the start his chief support came from the brewers, and, while distillers and the allied trades contributed financially to the National Association of Commerce and Labor, the brewers remained the dominant factor.

As vice-president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Mr. Andrae spoke before a number of public bodies. At a big annual banquet of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, held in New York City, with a number of distinguished guests, he chose for his subject, and he made there the principal address, the theme of personal liberty. Mr. Andrae, however, in appearing before public bodies over the country in this period, did not touch on personal liberty, he informs this bureau. He dwelt on what he argued was the tendency of the time toward freer regulation of business, or the persecution of business, illustrating by way of the newly erected Federal Trade Commission. There is no doubt that his office with the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, which was simply a speaking position, with no other duties, gave him opportunities to speak in public he would never have enjoyed in his other and principal capacity as head of an organization created and supported chiefly by the liquor interests.

The most notable occasion on which Mr. Andrae appeared under the auspices of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers was at the San Francisco Exposition. A day had been set aside for the foreign language press in America, and Mr. Hammerling asked Mr. Andrae, the latter informs this bureau, to take his place on the program of speeches. Mr. Andrae says his address dealt with the foreign population of the United States, about which much less was then known than now.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE FILED  
ORONO, Me.—Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine, announces that because of the crowded state of the dormitories it will be impossible to enroll any more students, either old or new, for the present college year. All the dormitories and fraternity houses are filled, and the mess hall is crowded beyond its capacity. About 700 students are enrolled in the Student Army Training Corps. Two hundred drafted men coming here for vocational training are expected to arrive on Oct. 15.



One of the old gates of Cambrai

The ancient French town on the banks of the Scheldt which the Allies have practically surrounded

## FARM MACHINERY STEEL CURTAILED

United States War Industries Board Reduces Consumption 25 Per Cent—Saving Is Estimated at 500,000 Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The drive is on. The time is now. When the war shall have been won, we will plan for the future."

These were the words of Judge Edwin D. Parker, chairman of the priorities division of the War Industries Board, in curtailing the amount of steel and iron that can be used by the agricultural implement and farm equipment industry of the United States. This is a very important industry, and is basic for essential supplies, but it is more important that the military program shall not be stunted in the iron and steel needed to win the war than that the farmers of the country shall be amply supplied.

By cutting the consumption of iron and steel in this industry 25 per cent, as has been ruled by the War Industries Board, 500,000 tons of iron and steel will be saved for the direct war program and to meet the demands of Great Britain and our other allies.

After an announcement that the greatly enlarged war program will absorb the greater portion of the iron and steel production of the United States, that reductions in allotments of iron and steel to industries is necessary to prevent the industrial consumption from obstructing the war program, and that adjustments are being made after careful surveys, that the most vital civilian demands may be supplied, Judge Parker says to the agricultural implement and farm operating equipment industry:

"Yours is clearly not only an essential, but an indirect war industry, and will be dealt with as such. The nation must produce a maximum of foods and feeds, but through rigid economies and increased efficiency of the farmers, the dealers and the manufacturers, this production must be accomplished with a reduced consumption of material and labor required to meet the war program. Speaking generally, the use of modern farm implements conserves labor, but it must be constantly borne in mind that the time element is more controlling now in connection with any conservation program than ever before. The results must be practically immediate in order to contribute to the industrial drive which must sustain the military drive on the battle fields of Europe. The use of a machine, in the manufacture of which large quantities of material and labor are consumed, may be economically sound, and in normal times its manufacture and use should be stimulated; but if its production at this crisis requires more labor than will be saved in one season's use, it should, generally speaking, be substituted by other machines or implements, in order to accomplish the immediate conservation of labor and materials.

"Your industry is so large, so varied and so important, that the priorities division must, in the future, as in the past, avail itself of the efficient and patriotic assistance of your farm implements committee in administering the program here outlined. It will also with confidence rely upon the whole-hearted cooperation of each member of your industry with such committee, and with this division, in determining upon a manufacturing program and a basis for the distribution of your products which will result in a maximum conservation of labor and materials, and a maximum production of foods and feeds, being assured that when the war shall have been won the problems which now confront us will have been solved."

TRAFFIC RESUMPTION ORDERED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Public Service Commission has adopted a resolution calling on its counsel to proceed in the Supreme Court to compel the International Railway Company of Buffalo to resume operation of its cars. Thousands of carmen employed by the company struck on Thursday.

## CAMBRAI HAS A LONG HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

The little town of Cambrai, which climbs up the slope on the eastern bank of the Scheldt at one end of the St. Quentin Canal, some 14 miles northeast of Bapaume, was for the greater part of its history, and until quite recent times, a fortress of considerable strength. It was, indeed, Charlemagne who first built walls around it, and thence onward it figures prominently in the history of northern France as a place "forever in dispute." When the battle was not laid between rival princes at home, or when Cambrai was not beset by foreign invaders it was the scene of the most violent hostilities between the Bishop of Cambrai and his supporters on the one hand and the citizens on the other. The sturdy inhabitants, after keeping up the struggle intermittently for some three hundred years, finally, in the Twelfth Century, achieved their independence and wrested rights and privileges from the great church dignitary who ruled over them, which ever afterward they jealously guarded.

There always seems to have been a town hereabouts. As in the case of most ancient towns, the site is an one. Cambrai was Cambaracum in the days when Caesar "overcame the Nervii," and Cambaracum was an ancient Nervian town which finds mention in the Antonine Itinerary.

And so since the time that the legions of the great Caesar took it, down past the time that Charlemagne fortified it, right through to the present day Cambrai, as has been said, has moved in and out of French history. Most of its entrances and exits have been warlike ones yet Cambrai, during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries and for long afterward, was noted as a place of trade and affairs. The town indeed gave its name to that fine linen, produced here in such abundance in the Fifteenth Century, which in England came to be held in high regard under the name of cambrie, but in France as batiste after the name of its inventor, one Baptiste, whose statue still stands on the "Esplanade."

It is some time now since Cambrai decided that its fighting days were all behind it, or at any rate that its fortifications were not of much value, and proceeded to raze them, and the outbreak of the present great struggle found the little city on the banks of the Scheldt an open town. The fortifications with which it was formerly surrounded, had for the most part been demolished. The fosses had been filled in and the ramparts, in part, leveled to make way, as the suburbs extended, for avenues stretching out on all sides. The chief survivors of this energetic demolition are the huge square citadel, which still rises to the east of the town, the chateau de Selles and such gates as the Porte Notre Dame and the Porte Robert.

## HEARST INTERESTS FILE ANOTHER SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—A second suit was filed in the United States District Court here against the State Council of Defense, to prevent it taking steps to put into execution a resolution calling on news dealers and the general public to cease handling or buying Hearst publications. The International Magazine Company is the plaintiff in the second suit. A temporary restraining order and permanent injunction are asked. The hearing on the application for a restraining order will come up Friday, when the hearing in the suit filed a few days ago by the Examiner Publishing Company is set.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Harris has been nominated by President Wilson to be Adjutant General of the army, with the rank of Major-General, for a period of four years beginning Sept. 1, 1918. He succeeds Maj.-Gen. Henry P. McCain, who recently was appointed to command a division.

## DIVISION OVER RECONSTRUCTION

United States Senator Overman, for the Democrats, Proposes Executive Rather Than Congressional Control of Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Not to be outmaneuvered or outdistanced by the Republicans, who have already fully endorsed Senator Weeks' reconstruction proposals, Senator Overman of North Carolina introduced a bill on Thursday which embodies the Democratic program of reconstruction. The bill introduced in the Senate on Thursday provides for legislation empowering the President to appoint a federal commission on reconstruction. This body would be appointed by the Chief Executive, and would be a purely federal agency acting under the orders of the President, as compared with Senator Weeks' proposal for a congressional committee.

Senator Overman's bill stipulates that not more than three of the five members of the federal commission should be of the President's own party. Each member of the commission would receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, while the clerk of the commission would receive \$5000 a year. The President is empowered to create the commission as soon as this legislation, appropriating \$500,000, is enacted. Its term of life would extend to two years after demobilization or until Congress should end it by legislation.

The work assigned to the commission is practically the same as that assigned to the congressional commission under the plan proposed by Senator Weeks a few days ago, the only difference being that the program outlined by the Senator from Massachusetts shows every sign that the Senator made an exhaustive study of the problems which will face the country during the time of reconstruction.

## HIGHER PRICE FIXED ON NEWS-PRINT PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judges Ward, Rogers, Hough and Mantou of the United States Circuit Court, have handed down a decision fixing \$3.50 as the price per 100 pounds for rolled news print in carload lots, f. o. b., mill. The Federal Trade Commission some months ago fixed the price at \$3.10. The manufacturers appealed to the court that this was too low. The appeal was made possible by a previous arrangement that the manufacturers should be allowed to take such recourse if they thought it justified. The judges held that the maximum price should be based on an average of the reasonable capital investments and fair manufacturing costs of the manufacturers. Eight manufacturers figured in the situation, and the judges found the average manufacturing cost was more than \$50 a ton; 15 per cent is held to be a fair return on capital invested. This requires \$19.75 profit on a ton, bringing the maximum selling price to \$70, on which basis the judges fixed the \$3.50 rate.

## COURSE AT WEST POINT SHORTENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The acting Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Chief of Staff to graduate the two upper classes at the United States Military Academy on Nov. 1, and to make the course at West Point for the period of the war a one-year course.

It is proposed to utilize this valuable and expensive plant to the limit during the period of the war. The present number of cadets graduated each year from West Point is now only in the neighborhood of 200, and under the proposed plan it will be possible to turn out over 1000 officers a year.

## WOMEN CHEER UP SOLDIERS ABROAD

Tribute Paid to Work and Influence of Members of the Salvation Army in France—Thousand Recruits Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A practical demonstration of the fact that the presence of cheerful and capable American women in the French camps is not only valuable, but a real necessity, constitutes the greatest contribution of the Salvation Army in war work, according to Col. William S. Barker, who for the past fifteen months has been director-general of the Salvation Army with the American Expeditionary Force in France. Colonel Barker has returned to the United States for a brief period, in which he will undertake the recruiting of about 1000 new workers, half of whom will be women. At present there are about 1000 Salvationists abroad, only about 100 of whom are Americans. There is great need for more workers of the right kind. In an interview granted a representative of this bureau Colonel Barker emphasized the fact that only those who had the proper moral qualifications would be accepted.

In explaining the conditions in which the Salvation Army found itself last year, Colonel Barker said that one of the biggest problems was that of overcoming the longing for home which attacked almost every soldier at some time. General Pershing invited the Salvationists to help meet this situation. To Colonel Barker came the thought of furnishing the boys with old-fashioned American apple-pie made by American women. When they arrived the plan became feasible, and at once the homely offering won its way into the hearts of the soldiers. When it was not possible to make the pies, doughnuts were substituted with equal success. The "Salvation lassie" everywhere smiled and willingness to help in various ways.

Another problem of last year was that the soldiers had considerable money at their disposal and no means of sending it home. They spent it on trifles, thus raising prices everywhere. Colonel Barker worked out the money order system of transferring funds to the United States which is now in use. This system immediately formed a link between the families and the boys at the front which was highly beneficial.

The canteen workers are exposed to constant danger from long-range guns, but they have suffered no casualties. They try to supply the soldiers with whatever they want, and have a regular system of bringing requested articles to the hospitals daily. Through the Salvation Army many little services are rendered to the boys which they cannot perform for themselves when they are on active duty, yet which are of real importance to their happiness.

## ROTATION IN COAL SUPPLY OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the numerous complaints which have been received at the office of the Canadian Fuel Controller, that many coal importers were discriminating in their deliveries by unduly favoring their most valued customers, acting at the instance of C. A. Magrath, Fuel Controller, regulations have just been approved by the Governor-in-Council and are now in force, making more uniform the distribution of coal needed for industrial purposes. This step has become the more inevitable owing to the fact that the United States Fuel Administration has made arrangements for the supply of coal to Canada on a system of regular monthly allotments.

It is provided that all mine operators in Canada and importers of industrial coal shall rotate deliveries of such coal among their customers in proportion to their requirements, so that no one industrial consumer shall at any time have an advance supply on hand while others are under-supplied. A preference list of coal consumers includes railroads, military and government buildings, public utilities, retail dealers and manufacturing plants chiefly engaged on war contracts. These must be given preference in supply over all other users in the order named. Provision is made for imposing heavy penalties upon any industrial user found guilty of unnecessary hoarding. Provision is also made by which mine operators may require statements from their customers of the coal they have on hand, and the requirements for each month.

## QUESTION OF METAL SUPPLY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Owing to the serious shortage of basic metals, due to the fact that the United States War Industries Board has practically prohibited the exportation into Canada of former supplies needed by blast furnaces, the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association met to discuss conditions and try to discover a remedy, so that foundries which are now idle may at once be put into operation. As a result, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Canadian War Trade Board and seek its cooperation with the users of pig iron and steel, it being thought that manufacturers engaged in this industry might be of great service in the matter, and that closer cooperation with the War Trade Board would result in a better distribution of materials.

## INDEPENDENT FISH PLANT IS OPENED

More Active Competition on North Atlantic Coast and Possibly Lower Prices Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—More active competition in the fresh fish business, with wider distribution and possible lower prices to consumers between the Hudson and Mississippi rivers, is expected to follow the opening during the present week of an independent fish landing plant at Rockport, Mass.

The federal and state investigations of the fish industry in this city, which have been in progress for several months, have indicated that little effort has been made to market New England shore fish west of Buffalo, while the basis of the United States suit against 41 fish dealers at the Boston Fish Pier, which is expected to reach trial next month, is that these dealers controlled the market east of Buffalo, and fixed prices on certain varieties of fish as far south as Cape Hatteras.

A short time before the federal suit was filed in the United States district court at Boston, valuable wharf rights in Rockport and Gloucester were acquired by New York interests with the avowed purpose of entering the fish-producing and distributing business on the New England coast, where a great amount of the cod, haddock and hake are caught.

The completion of the plant at Rockport is regarded as the second step of the new company toward entering the competition against the Boston dealers. The third step, which is expected to follow immediately, is the construction, with possibly the assistance of the United States Food Administration and the Shipping Board, of a fleet of steam trawlers, notably a large relay steamer equipped with facilities for receiving the catch at sea, and barrelling it on the trip to the wharves, so that the fish can be rolled on the freight cars within a few minutes after the steamer reaches port. This plan is a new departure in the fish industry on the Atlantic coast.

The fourth step under contemplation is the establishment of a fast fish freight service, such as now obtains from Vancouver to the eastern markets, to distributing centers and convenient transfer points such as Schenectady, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Scranton, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Indianapolis and possibly Chicago. It is claimed that fish can be shipped into Indianapolis in carload lots, five days from the fishing banks at an advance of not over two cents a pound above Boston Fish Pier prices.

## GEN. IRELAND NAMED AS SURGEON-GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, medical corps, was on Thursday nominated by President Wilson to be surgeon-general of the army for the period of four years beginning Oct. 4, 1918, vice Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas to be retired on Oct. 5. Surgeon-General Gorgas is in Europe now with Secretary Baker, and there have been reports that he will remain there as the medical representative of the United States Army at the Interallied War Council.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Italian Government, through the Italian Ambassador, has invited the Italy-America Society to send five members to Italy for a tour of that country.

SOLDIERS' GARDEN HARVESTED  
CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N.J.—The soldiers are harvesting the crop from the 300-acre demonstration garden planted last spring by the National War Garden Commission. Lieutenant Bonner showed a field of broom corn from which the Reclamation Service will make about 2000 brooms. Indications here are that the War Department will do big things next year, now that this garden has "made good," with a crop valued at \$25,000.

## INVITATION FROM ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Italian Government, through the Italian Ambassador, has invited the Italy-America Society to send five members to Italy for a tour of that country.

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## LABOR CONDITIONS ON PACIFIC COAST

Commissioner White Reports a Scarcity in the Northwest, but Says That as a Whole the Situation Is Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Henry M. White, District Commissioner of the United States Department of Labor, was asked recently for an expression, covering the general labor situation in the Pacific Northwest. He said:

"There is a serious scarcity of common labor, also of skilled labor, throughout the entire Northwest. The employment service, conducted by the United States Employment Office, is receiving calls daily for about two thousand men; it is able to send out about six hundred men daily. It was thought that we would be able to supply the demand here locally where there is a great deal of war work going on, from labor from the interior districts, but this labor has been exhausted. I am convinced that we will be unable to bring labor in from any other part of the United States to do our work. The only way we will be able to get labor is to eliminate the non-essentials and place the men on the necessary work. This will bring about a readjustment in a great many instances, and if it is done to too great an extent will destroy the earning power of so many men that it will seriously affect their ability to purchase bonds and otherwise carry on their financial assistance."

"As to the general feeling among the laboring classes of people, organized and unorganized, relative to labor conditions and wages, I desire to say that the cost of living continues to increase. These changing conditions of the cost of living require readjustment of wages, and these readjustments retard the work. Our most serious problem now is the increased cost of living, in my opinion. It affects the laborer to a greater extent than it affects anyone else. Then, too, when this increased cost of living is going on, the unscrupulous laboring man who desires to profiteer and use force to secure his demands, justifies his conduct by reason of the increased cost of living. If we could remove that condition it would assist very materially."

"In a general way, however the labor conditions are satisfactory in this particular section. We have had several strikes recently, most all of these being for higher wages. The employer and the employee are much easier to deal with than have been heretofore. They are more reasonable in their demands and are particularly more reasonable in their manner of presenting their terms. If one is able to show the men they are doing necessary war work, that fact is of great assistance in bringing about a readjustment of wages. As a whole, organized labor conditions are satisfactory throughout the Northwest, but disputes continually arise that require adjustment and the conciliation division of the Department of Labor has been kept very busy throughout this section."

"I represent the conciliation division as well as the Immigration Service. I have been before almost every union in the State of Washington. I have met a great many laboring men, both organized and unorganized. I am absolutely convinced that the confidence that these men have in the honesty of purpose, in fairness of dealing, and generally in the integrity and ability of President Wilson, is more responsible for proper conditions than all other things combined. Throughout the entire laboring class of people the opinion prevails that the President is fearless, honest and courageous, and they don't desire to receive a rebuke from him for lack of work. On the other hand, they are loyal to his leadership. This feeling, in my opinion, enables us to say that the labor conditions are in the main satisfactory throughout the Northwest."

## MINIMUM PROFITS AND MINIMUM WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—In a public statement made just previous to embarking for New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, former Premier and now Minister of Finance in the Coalition Cabinet, dealt with the relations between capital and labor after the war. He said that employers who did not recognize that old theories would have to be abandoned would have to make way for men who did. There were among the employers reactionaries who were just as undesirable an influence as were extreme Socialists and revolutionaries. Representatives of labor, he declared, must be made to see that if there is to be a minimum wage for the worker, there must also be a minimum profit for those who risk their money in business.

The war was going to bring a new world into being. It was the workers who had enabled the entire nations to withstand the enemy, and it was to the everlasting credit of the workers of the British Empire that they had made the greatest sacrifices men could make.

## BOSTON SUPPLY OF HELP BELOW DEMAND

BOSTON, Mass.—The demand for help from employers for the month of September has been very heavy, and is the third heaviest September in the history of the Massachusetts Public Employment Office. The supply of help has been far below the demand.

In the men's skilled department, the demand for mechanics in the iron and

steel industries, high-grade machinists and toolmakers, has been the dominant feature. The market seems to have been depleted of sheet metal workers, boiler-makers and copper-smiths, who are badly needed, especially for shipbuilding and the manufacture of ordnance. There is a big demand for rubber workers of all classes for government work. In the building industry here, there is a heavy demand for carpenters and painters on government work, and 1000 carpenters can be easily placed.

## SHIPBUILDING PLANS AT VICTORIA, B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—With orders actually placed, and those promised by the Dominion Government, there are 166,000 tons of shipping to be constructed at local yards. The Foundation Company of New York has just commenced to construct the first two vessels of a program of 20 to be built at its yards here for the French Government. Each ship is to be of 3500 tons, or a total of 70,000 tons. The Canadian Government has awarded a contract for two steel vessels of 8100 tons each, at a cost of \$190 per ton, to the Victoria Machinery Depot, which also has received assurances from the federal authorities that these vessels will be followed by eight others, so as to insure a continuous program.

The letting of this contract is the initial step in the government's shipbuilding program on Vancouver Island, which, before completion, will mean the expenditure of \$15,000,000 in this section of the Dominion, and the building of 81,000 tons of ships. In addition to these contracts, local yards have been laid at the Choberg shipbuilding yard for two vessels for Norwegian interests, and these are to be followed by four other wooden ships of 2500 tons each.

It is estimated when all the existing orders are in hand, 5000 men will be engaged in shipbuilding at this port. The greatest number engaged at any time in the past has been 1300, and, prior to the letting of the new contracts, the shipyard workers here had been reduced to 200. The question of a labor supply for this extension of the industry has not yet been solved, but the firms affected show no uneasiness on that score. Nor is the wage question arousing any misgivings, as the policy in the United States for stabilizing wages for the duration of the war is expected to be followed in Canada.

## BOSTON ELEVATED WAGES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Substantial wage increases have been allowed the carmen of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, in a decision of the War Labor Board. Men in the service longer than one year will receive 48 cents an hour; those employed more than three months and less than one year will get 46 cents; those employed three months or less will get 43 cents. Previous to this decision, the men received from 32½ to 37½ cents an hour. The War Labor Board also has allowed an increase of 28 per cent in the hourly wage of miscellaneous employees of the company, the minimum being fixed at 42½ cents an hour.

## BUTTE Y. M. C. A. RAISES FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Mont.—A drive has just been completed by the Y. M. C. A. of Butte to provide funds to complete, equip and operate the new Y. M. C. A. building. The original drive, in 1916, produced over \$215,000, and the drive just completed adds approximately \$175,000 to this sum. In the work for the additional funds, it was urged upon the citizens that "some substitute must be provided of worthy character and capable of adaptation to the needs of the men who spent their leisure in saloons," because under the state prohibition act Montana goes dry Jan. 1, 1919.

## TECH RULE IS MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—To conform to the standard government requirements for students in the S. A. T. C., the entrance requirements at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been modified, so that men from the high schools who can present certificates showing records of 80 per cent or better in algebra, English, plane geometry and physics, and passing records in other subjects amounting altogether to not less than 13 units, are now eligible for admission without examination. These modified arrangements will probably continue in effect during the period of the war.

## EMPLOYEES SEEK ARBITRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Negotiations between the employees of the telephone department of the provincial government and the department regarding an increase in wages have come to naught, according to the organizer of the International Union of Electrical Workers, and it has been decided that the concessions offered by the government will not be considered by the employees. A board of arbitration is being asked for.

## L. W. W. LEADERS TO BE TRIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Five enemy alien L. W. W. leaders from the war camp at Ft. Douglas have been taken to Wichita, Kan., to stand trial in the federal court on charges of interfering with the activities of the government and violating war measures. The prisoners are Paul Mahak, Carl Schnell, Ernest Henning, George Wagner and Frederick Graall.

## HIGHER UTILITY RATES DEMANDED

United States War Finance Board Directs Advances in New Orleans to Protect Loan—Labor Bodies to Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A serious situation has arisen here in connection with the New Orleans Railway Light Company, a subsidiary of the American Cities Company, in which it is revealed through the City Commission Council that the War Finance Board has lent to the local corporation \$1,000,000, on the promise that certain changes and improvements in management should be made so as to tide the public utilities company over the war period without discontinuance of the service. The conditions on which this loan was obtained in June were never met, and the Commission Council has prepared an ordinance providing for six-cent fares, and for a 30 per cent increase in gas and electric light and power rates, production of all of which utilities is in the hands of the street car company.

The preparation of the ordinance was in direct response to a mandatory telegram from the War Finance Corporation, ordering the city authorities immediately to increase charges to patrons of public utilities. The telegram was signed by W. P. G. Harding, managing director of the War Finance Corporation. The dispatch stated that the War Finance Corporation could not understand why these increases had not been put into effect, and continued: "Furthermore, you telegraphed the War Finance Corporation on June 24 that the city had agreed immediately to adjust rates so as to enable the railway company to earn 6 per cent net on a valuation of \$43,000,000."

Nothing of this nature has been done, and the telegram caused surprise in the Commission Council, members of which, including the Mayor, are also directors of the street car corporation. Hard on the heels of the telegram came H. G. Prout, expert of the War Finance Corporation, who immediately conferred with Mayor Behrman and set about an investigation into the earnings of the company. Two federal expert accountants have been here investigating valuations for about two weeks.

Demands have been made by all labor organizations, representing nearly 100,000 of the city's population, that the water be squeezed out of the stock of the railway company, official salaries reduced, and the whole matter placed in the hands of a federal receiver, rather than that other burdens be added to the cost of living here, which, labor leaders say, is already the highest of any city of equal size in the United States. These labor leaders and other citizens have called a mass meeting for Sunday evening to protest against passage of the ordinance authorizing increased carfare and rates. The ordinance comes up for final reading and passage next Tuesday.

## GREAT IRRIGATION PLAN IS CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—From \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 may be expended by the federal government and seven western states in one of the greatest irrigation projects ever attempted. The project involves the reclamation of more than 4,000,000 acres of land in southwestern territory, 800,000 of which lie in Utah, by harnessing the waters of the tributaries to the Colorado River. The big project has in view the placing of returned soldiers on the land with the signing of peace. Steps looking toward the realization of the project were taken here at a meeting presided over by Gov. Simon Bamberger of Utah and attended by representatives from Utah, Nevada, California, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

## STRAWBERRY CROP HELD NON-ESSENTIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AMITE, La.—Farmers in Tangipahoa parish, who for nearly 20 years have depended on strawberries as their main crop, are unable to understand why the parish Council of Defense has placed this crop on the non-essential list. The strawberries of Tangipahoa produce approximately 300 carloads of fruit a year, and bring hundreds of thousands of dollars into the parish. It will be impossible, these berry producers claim, to turn their berry fields into other crops in less than a year, and meanwhile, they have no other means of making a living.

On the non-essential list also were placed radishes, lettuce, cucumbers, peppers and eggplants, but the only crop for whose retention the farmers are protesting is the strawberry. The parish Council of Defense bars strawberries after the spring of 1919, and suggests the planting of corn or fall oats in the berry fields.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS SHORT OF MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—Man-power, so far as it has to do with the state institutions is now regarded as a serious matter, and it was discussed at a recent meeting of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Superintendents of various institutions submitted reports showing it would be

necessary to ask for deferred classification for all the remaining employees within the selective service age.

The plan outlined by Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis was also discussed and in support of this plan, Ogden H. Hammond, acting chairman, said: "The full utilization of prison labor in an auxiliary military organization under the direction of United States officers, will be a decided step forward in effectively solving the prison problem. The prisoners generally are anxious to become a factor in winning the war."

## RESPONSIBILITY OF TELEPHONE COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Responsibility of a telephone company cannot be avoided through selling its service in wholesale quantities and permitting others to retail such service to the public, according to a decision rendered on Tuesday by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission in declining to allow certain hotels in Boston to charge double prices for local toll calls.

The commission held that if the telephone company was right in its view that any subscriber to a private exchange service may resell and make such charges as he sees fit, it is clearly within the power of the hotel to reap a profit if they care to do so. The commission found that the evidence submitted to show that the hotel lost money under the old arrangement was not still losing it under the new, was not at all conclusive.

## NEW CHARTER FOR OHIO CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AKRON, O.—A new charter drawn up by 15 commissioners for the city of Akron, provides that a public official who goes through a recall election, and is sustained shall not bear the expense of making a fight to retain his office, but if he is ousted he is to pay the costs. The charter provides for a Mayor and a city council of eight members. The council is to have only legislative functions. Executive powers are vested in a chief administrator, to be selected by the council, and to serve as long as his service is satisfactory. He is given power to select directors of public service, public safety, law, finance and public welfare.

## HEARST PAPERS BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

ILWACO, Wash.—At the request of the local branch of the State Council of Defense, all news dealers here have agreed no longer to sell or take subscriptions for any of the newspapers or magazines published by William R. Hearst, because of the alleged unpatriotic attitude of those publications on war subjects. Ilwaco is the third town in the Pacific Northwest in which this action has been taken, the others being Eugene and Albany, Oregon.

## COTTON GINS ASKED TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—A statement was issued recently by Henry A. Page, State Food Administrator, requesting the cotton gins of North Carolina to close during the week of Sept. 30 and Oct. 5 in order to conserve the large quantities of cotton seed now going to waste because of the release of more seed than the mills can handle. This congested condition resulted from the rapid sale of seed caused by price stabilization.

## SUNDAY ELECTIONS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Election day on a Sunday rather than on a Tuesday was the proposal made by Oswald R. Routh at a recent meeting of the Federation of Improvements Association. It was voted down. The argument, advanced in favor of such a change was that holding elections on Sundays would be in keeping with the general movement to improve the moral tone of elections.

## LARGE LOUISIANA RICE CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Dispatches from Charleston, S. C., saying that the South Carolina rice crop had been reduced one-half by salt-water and rice birds, is not to be taken to indicate that there will be a shortage this year. The Carolinas raise a small proportion of the rice of the country. The crop in Louisiana is more than 1,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Clearing House for War-Time Training Compiles Pamphlet Which Outlines the Various Branches With Subdivisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the woman eager to do some sort of war work but who feels that she is not fitted for anything in particular, the list of opportunities for her to receive training in some specific and needed work is a long one as published by the Clearing House for War-Time Training for Women of the Council of Organizations for War Service. The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations has cooperated in the compilation of the pamphlet which outlines some ten or twelve branches of war service with various and sundry subdivisions.

First of all there is agriculture. The government has advertised far and wide its need of women to take up such work and the women's land army is constantly recruiting women for a great variety of duties. Various colleges and universities are offering special courses for women along these lines.

In the chapter devoted to applied art it is stated that both the Navy and War Departments and some private corporations are constantly in need of women trained in mechanical, electrical, architectural and structural steel drafting. Photographers are also much in demand and a long list of schools where the needed training may be had is appended. Women experts are needed in various phases of food conservation work, as canning demonstrators, canteen workers both at home and abroad. What is generally known as the labor field is very greatly in need of women, not only women to operate machines but women to act as employment managers, factory inspectors, welfare or service superintendents and such. At Bryn Mawr college an eight months' course to prepare workers to handle such duties has been established.

Social workers, too, with adequate training and experience are much in need, in fact the demand seems to be far greater than the supply. The ordinance department at large throughout the United States requires many welfare secretaries to introduce approved methods for the conducting of the business and social welfare of employees in industrial plants, their recreation, office regulations and such. A course preparing young women for such positions is being given at Mt. Holyoke College and in various other institutions.

In short there are about 173 pages devoted to helping the woman who would do her utmost to help win the war, to decide what she can do best and fit herself for such service.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION OF MEXICO FOR 1917

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—According to official statistics just published, during 1917 the mineral production of Mexico amounted to 5788 kilograms of gold, 643,684 of silver, 141,523 of copper, 26,769 of lead, 3338 of zinc and 2140 kilograms of antimony. Today there are, all over the Mexican Republic, around 5000 silver-mining properties, paying taxes, and more or less developed; 4281 of lead and

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silver ores, and 1300 of gold. Among the rare or scarce minerals there are at present nine mines of opals and turquoise, one of jacinths, one of bismuth, two of fluor spar, 53 of sulphur, 30 of manganese, two of molybdenum and more than 50 of mercury. All the zinc produced last year was from mines in the Zacatecas State and the antimony from San Luis Potosi, although there are scores of zinc mines in many Mexican districts that were idle in 1917. The big silver mines of the Chihuahua, Durango and Guanajuato States were nearly all not in operation. This year about 50 per cent of those mines are working and the silver produced will be great compared with last year's production.

## RECOGNITION OF RICE AS A CEREAL SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Another determined effort to convince the Railroad Administration that rice is a cereal and should be so recognized in naming rates, is being made by all the rice growers of the South, united in the Southern Rice Growers Association, and all the mill owners through their organization, the Rice Millers Association. If a general advance in rate is allowed, with rice held as a non-cereal, the price to the consumer is sure to go up, the rice producers of Louisiana and Texas assert.

These rice men declare that the Railroad Administration failed to take into consideration that rice is a cereal when the general freight advance was made, and that wheat, therefore, is getting much the best of it on long hauls.

## PROPAGANDA AGAINST LOAN IS INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—Wesley C. McDowell, state chairman in charge of Liberty bond sales, announces that he has called on government agents to aid in combating anti-Liberty Loan propaganda in certain sections of North Dakota. He declines, however, to give any further information as to the nature or extent of propaganda, except that vigorous prosecution would be demanded in the event that guilty propagandists are located.

## SAWDUST HEAPS MADE PROFITABLE

Waste Wood Is Converted Into Commercial Alcohol in Two of the Southern States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Chemistry has triumphed over the refuse of the wood pile—the shavings and the sawdust heap—and the conversion of such waste into commercial alcohol is now in successful operation in Georgetown, S. C., and Fullerton, La., according to Arthur D. Little, president of the A. D. Little Co., Inc., of this city. Each of these plants is turning the big piles of sawdust and chips into alcohol at the rate of 3000 gallons a day, and other plants are in contemplation in other southern states, especially in the yellow pine districts. Within a comparatively few years it is expected that a longer step will be made in commercializing the wood waste which is now going up the chimneys in smoke at the rate of 60,000 cords a day, or what would be equivalent to 600,000 gallons of alcohol.

"It is not quite a century ago," said Mr. Little to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that a French chemist succeeded in producing sugar and alcohol out of an old shirt. Since then the development has progressed slowly, but two years ago a definite onslaught was made on the big sawdust piles in the long-leaf yellow pine district. The process of converting these refuse heaps into something more practical than fuel is a simple one and is well known to all chemists. Similar plants could be established in the northern spruce and white pine districts, but it has been found that the oak and chestnut of the north contain too much tannin to make them available for alcohol reduction."

Another chemist in this city recalled that among the financial losses of the John Law period was the formation of a company for melting down shavings and sawdust into pine boards without knots. The chemist pointed out that the fallacy of two centuries ago had become a practicality today, for wood wastes are being converted into stout paper boards and sawdust into alcohol.



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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

## BIG SURPRISE IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. S. F. Weaver Defeat the National Doubles Champions in New Jersey Tournament

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The feature event of the third day of competition in the New Jersey State Championship tennis tournament for women which is being contested on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J., was the victory secured by Miss Molla Bjurstedt, women's singles champion of the United States, and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, over Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston and Miss Eleanor Goss of New York, women's doubles champions of the United States, in the third round of the doubles section of play.

While Miss Bjurstedt is of course the leading woman tennis player of the country at the present time, it was hardly expected that she and Mrs. Weaver could defeat such a strong combination as the doubles champions, and especially in straight sets with the loss of only five games.

The match furnished some wonderfully fast doubles playing and showed Miss Bjurstedt giving the best exhibition of doubles play that she has ever shown in this country. As a singles player she has long been recognized as a star; but her doubles playing has never seemed to come up to the standard set in singles. This was not the case in the third round match on the Orange courts, for the champion gave a very brilliant exhibition of doubles playing, and it was chiefly through her work that her team won. She was all over the court, getting shots which appeared to be safe points for the opposing team and driving them back over the net with speed and accuracy which the winners showed from the very start was too much for the champions and they could not seem to get their game running smoothly. It finally developed into an individual effort on the part of each player to stem the tide and in this style of play they were unequal to the situation.

There was another doubles match which furnished some keen tennis, although it was not as good as the one mentioned above. Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. D. C. Mills met Miss Caroma Winn and Miss G. D. Torre in the third round and won in two hard-fought sets, 6-4, 7-5. As the score indicates, this match furnished a very close battle and it was really either team's victory until the last point was won.

The three favorites in the singles have passed through the third round successfully. Miss Zinderstein had better success in her singles than she did in the doubles, as she defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver in straight sets, 6-1, 6-4. Miss Claire Cassell had little difficulty in disposing of Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, with the loss of only three games in two sets and Miss Bjurstedt lost only one game in two sets to Mrs. Douglas Fonda. The summary:

WOMEN'S NEW JERSEY SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round  
Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6-1, 1-6, 6-2.  
Third Round  
Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver 6-1, 6-4.  
Miss Claire Cassell defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6-1, 6-2.  
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Douglas Fonda, 6-1, 6-0.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES—Second Round  
Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. Albert Humphries by default.  
Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Julia N. Gott and Mrs. M. D. Straffin, 6-2, 6-3.  
Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. S. W. McAneny and partner by default.

Third Round  
Mrs. D. R. Nichols and Mrs. Douglas Fonda defeated Miss Claire Cassell and partner by default.  
Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Eleanor Goss, 6-3, 6-2.  
Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss G. D. Torre and Miss Caroma Winn, 6-4, 7-5.  
Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Florence Ballin, 6-2, 6-4.

## USE AUTOS TO MAKE FOOTBALL TRIP IN

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Indiana Normal School, which maintains a student army training corps, has been notified by its military commandant that its football squad cannot leave the campus before noon on October Saturdays, so Manager Smith of the eleven has arranged for the team to leave promptly at the noon hour in automobiles for its game with Washington and Jefferson, scheduled for Saturday afternoon. Three hours is figured for the journey, so that the game has been scheduled for 4 o'clock.

Saturday's game opens the schedule for the Washington and Jefferson eleven. The University of Pittsburgh has requested W. and J. to move its game from Nov. 9 to Nov. 23 in order that Pittsburgh might transfer its October games with Penn and Syracuse to Pittsburgh in early November.

## ONE VETERAN FOR THE DRAKE TEAM

Coach M. B. Banks Expects to Turn Out Strong Team From Squad of 50 Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DES MOINES, Ia.—Drake University must depend upon high-school players of last year to give it a winning football team this year, for only one member of the 1917 eleven returns to college.

M. B. Banks, a former Ohio State University player, who succeeded J. L. Griffith as director of athletics, is now at the local university. M. A. Holladay '20, who played football on last year's team, is the only regular returning to college. However, the coach expects to have a squad of almost 50 men, which is more than double the number of candidates for the team during the past two seasons.

Coach Banks has spent the last two months at Fort Sheridan as the representative of the Drake faculty at the training school there, and will be able to assist the Students Army Training Corps officials with a full understanding of the physical needs of the men preparing for army life.

Drake has arranged games with Penn College, Camp Dodge, University of Missouri, Grinnell College, Washington University, Simpson College and Iowa State College, but it is probable that the Missouri game will be canceled, since the S. A. T. C. authorities have ruled that no overnight trips may be made by athletic teams until after Nov. 1. The schedule follows:

Oct. 12—Penn College at Drake; 19—Camp Dodge at Drake; 26—University of Missouri at Columbia.  
Nov. 2—Grinnell College at Drake; 9—Washington University at St. Louis; 16—Simpson College at Drake; 23—Iowa State College at Drake.

## MRS. DALEY AND F. J. WRIGHT LEAD

Have Low Gross Score in Mixed Foursome Golf Tourney at the Woodland Golf Club

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Mrs. E. W. Daley of the Oakley Country Club and F. J. Wright Jr. of Albemarle, won the gross prize in the selective drive mixed foursome tournament at the Woodland Golf Club with four strokes to spare. Fifteen couples took part in the day's play and the proceeds were donated to the Red Cross.

War savings stamps were awarded to the gross and net winners, the leaders turning in a card of \$5, which is excellent golf for the Woodland course in such a meet.

Mrs. J. D. Woodfin of Brae Burn with A. M. Hoxie of Wollaston for a partner captured the net prize, their score being 89-6-83.

A similar tournament is scheduled to be held Wednesday at the Belmont Country Club, when it is hoped that an even larger field will turn out than was the case at Woodland. The summary:

Mrs. E. W. Daley and F. J. Wright Jr.	85
Mrs. E. W. Daley, Oakley	85
F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle	85
Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn	89
A. M. Hoxie, Wollaston	89
Miss A. N. Nilsson, Woodland	93
L. W. Small, Belmont	93
Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Lawrence, Woodland	97
Miss G. B. Johnson, Brae-Burn	101
E. C. Schirmer, Commonwealth	101
Miss G. W. Edlerson, Woodland	94
and Edward Lowery	94
Miss Arlene Woods and G. S. Dunham, Brockton	98
Miss F. D. McCarthy and H. W. Spicer, Woodland	98
Miss M. A. Sprague and F. W. Sprague, invited	112

## HUGGINS TO COACH AT PELHAM BAY N. T. S.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miller Huggins, manager of the New York American League Baseball Club last summer, has been appointed assistant athletic director at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station. He will serve without pay.

Huggins has had a large experience in the management of baseball players and is expected to be a valuable assistant to Lieutenant Cochran, who is in charge of the athletic work at Pelham Bay. A large drill hall is now being erected at the station and when it is completed, it will offer an excellent building in which sports can be held during the winter, especially basketball, which will probably prove to be a very popular sport here this season. Huggins is well qualified to teach basketball and he will probably be able to develop a very strong five out of the 17,000 sailors who will be training there.

Before taking hold of the New York Americans last spring, Huggins had managed the St. Louis Nationals for a number of years, having succeeded R. B. Brenahan to that position. Previous to that time Huggins had played second base for the team and had been rated as one of the best lead-off men in major league circles.

## CAPTAIN GLICK CHANGED

CAMP UPTON, N. Y.—Capt. Frank Glick, the former Princeton University football captain, who has directed camp athletics here, has been ordered to Camp Lee, Va., for similar work. Benjamin Leonard, who is just now studying bayonet instruction at Camp Gordon, will go with him. Leonard has instructed Upton men in boxing.

## INDIANA LOOKS FOR STRONG TEAM

Coach E. O. Stiehm Has Several Veterans and Large Number of Freshmen Candidates From Which to Build Fast Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University is going in strong for football this season and the athletic authorities are counting on having a creditable team notwithstanding the fact that war has depleted the ranks of some of the stars on last year's aggregation.

To take the place of quarterback Ben Cravens '21, reputed to be one of the best football field generals in the conference, E. O. Stiehm, head coach, has Frank Faust '19, who was a substitute-quarter last year, and who is exceedingly fast. The latter kept in training during the summer by attending an officers' training school at Fort Sheridan, Ill. The coach has also been trying him out in the kicking department, and as he easily kicks the oval between the goal posts from the 25-yard line, he will be depended on to look after the kicking department during the season.

Probably the biggest setback the team has received was the announcement at the last minute that James Ingles '20, captain of the team, is not to return. He received a commission from the officers' training school at Fort Sheridan. Ingles was a tower of strength on last year's eleven, which had the best season in years, and piled up a total of more than 254 points on its opponents, defeating Purdue, Indiana's old-time rival, 37 to 0.

From the preliminary practices it is easily seen that T. M. Collier '19, who holds the Indiana record in the 100-yard dash and who is being used as a halfback, is the man around whom the team is to be built. Although Collier has never before come out for the gridiron sport, he is showing up like a veteran. His only weakness, it is said, will be that he will need to improve as a tackler.

Coach Stiehm is also depending much on the ability of A. L. Rauschenbach '19 to develop into a halfback, although this is the first year he has ever played. The latter was captain of the Indiana baseball nine last season, and played a star game as catcher. He is large and fast on his feet, and is already showing up well under the coaching he has had.

The other position in the backfield will be given to Everett Dean '22, who held down the same place on the freshman eleven last year, and who is good in every department of the game except kicking.

For his new line, the coach will have two of the best veterans in the "Big Ten"—R. S. Julius '19 and James Pierce '19. Julius spent the summer at the Great Lakes naval training station, near Chicago. He weighs 230 pounds and is in fine condition. He is the fastest heavy-weight man ever seen in action on Jordan Field. He played center last season, and will easily hold the same place with the 1918 team. Pierce weighs 218 pounds, is six feet tall and has also had the advantage of one year of experience on the Crimson and Cream varsity.

Some of the other promising candidates with whom the coach is working include C. F. Howard '21, C. E. Poling '20, and G. H. Esplenlaub '19. There was disappointment in the Indiana camp when the announcement was made from Washington, D. C., that the War Department would place a restriction on football teams in colleges having student officers' training corps. Later when the order was fully explained, optimism was restored. The original order of the department as interpreted here made it impossible for Indiana to fill some of the dates on its schedule with teams at a distance in other states. It was afterward stated that the Hoosier team will be able to make its journey to Iowa and Wisconsin and fulfill its contracts without being away from more than one military drill and possibly without missing any. It has been found out that the Indiana squad could leave here Friday night and get to Iowa City, Ia., or Madison, Wis., by Saturday noon, returning to Bloomington so that members on the team would not miss military drill on Monday. The whole question of trips here will be in charge of Capt. A. F. Dalton, military commandant at the university, who was sent here from Washington, D. C., by the War Department.

Indiana is not curtailing expenses in its athletic department, but is retaining its three football coaches, E. O. Stiehm, D. M. Evans and G. L. Rathbun, together with S. L. Ferguson as trainer.

There has been one change made in the schedule. The date with the University of Detroit has been given to Center College of Kentucky, and the Michigan game canceled. The official schedule follows:

Oct. 5—Center College at Bloomington; 12—Wabash College at Bloomington; 19—University of Wisconsin at Madison; Nov. 2—University of Minnesota at Indianapolis; 9—Army Camp at Bloomington (home coming); 16—De Pauw at Bloomington; 23—State University of Iowa at Iowa City.

DIETZ COACHING MARINES  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—W. H. Dietz, "Lonestar," the famous Carlisle Indian School player, who coached Washington State College to a championship last year, is now coach of the United States Marines. Quite a number of his former pupils are members of the marines' team.

## POLO LEAGUE TO PLAY THIS YEAR

Four of the 1917-18 Cities Will Have Teams With Six Others Applying for Franchises

WORCESTER, Mass.—That followers of professional roller polo are going to have plenty of opportunity to witness championship games in this sport during the coming winter is the opinion of those who are in charge of the American Roller Polo League. The league held a meeting in this city this week at which the question of holding a championship race this winter was discussed with the result that it was decided to open the season Saturday night, Oct. 26.

It has not yet been definitely decided as to what cities shall be represented in the circuit, this question having been left to President Moore and Secretary Perrin to decide. Four of the cities which composed the 1917-18 circuit are sure to place teams in the field. They are Worcester, Providence, Lawrence and Lowell.

Six cities have applied for franchises and the remainder of the circuit will be made up from them. The six that desire to get into the league are: Boston, Salem, Cambridge, New London, Marlboro and Brockton. It would seem as if any four of the above would produce a circuit which would not only furnish a well-balanced race; but would also prove successful from a financial point of view.

It is believed to be practically certain that Boston will have a team. There are three halls which could be used for the purpose, and it is claimed that the financial backing can be obtained without difficulty. New London is a very likely candidate as there has always been considerable interest in roller polo in that city.

A large majority of the players who have been heard from and are available for playing this season. Last year's race was a successful one from every point of view, and it is believed that with some new cities in the race this year, the 1918-19 race will be a big success.

## MILITARY RULE HELPS FOOTBALL

More Interest Taken in Practice by West Virginia University Candidates Than Previously

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—That the induction of the West Virginia University football squad into the Students Army Training Corps is going to be a big help in developing a strong varsity eleven here this fall is already apparent, as there has been a big improvement in the work of the men ever since they were placed under military control. Not only does it result in every player reporting for practice in time, but it has seemed to make each one take greater interest in the practice.

That this year's team will not know as much football or be as strong as its predecessors is only to be expected, as the squad has lost a number of its best players of 1917, and, besides, the coaches will not have as much time to teach the candidates the fine points of the game, as has been the case in the past.

Just when things were going along smoothly, and the material was beginning to get in shape for scrimmage work, three or four of the most promising candidates were lost to the squad. Among these were Potter, Lentz, Rankin and Westgate, Lentz being an especially good player, whose loss is a big one.

Somewhat to offset the loss of these players, one or two good players have joined the squad. Among these are Meredith, who played on the team last year; Fisher, formerly a halfback at Wesleyan University, and McGinnis, who was a promising substitute last year.

The men have already seen quite a little scrimmage work, and the first team is showing up very well for so early in the season.

## TWO HOARDS OF WOOL ARE COMMANDEERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two hoards of wool which have been off the sheep's back from 15 to 25 years were commandeered on Thursday by the War Department for government use. William Peary of Cross Creek township, Pennsylvania, had a hoard accumulated between 1893 and 1905 which he refused to sell because it was not raised since the beginning of the war, and was growing more valuable. He had the 12 year's clippings from 150 sheep. O. C. Clement of Corinth, Vt., had 15 years' accumulation, totaling 6000 cubic feet, which he also refused to sell. The government took both at the fixed price.

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## FINE MATERIAL AT WASHINGTON

Coach Richard Rutherford Expected to Develop Strong Varsity Football Eleven at the St. Louis College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—For the first time in many years a Washington University coach opens the season with two full teams of players reporting and others signing up for tryouts on the team. Last year at this time when coach Richard Rutherford arrived in St. Louis from the University of Nebraska there were days when it was impossible to get enough men on the field for a single team and a good set of second-string men was regarded as impossible under the circumstances. There was virtually no competition then. A candidate asked for a position and everybody hoped he would be able to hold it.

It is different this year. The back field should be one of the best ever seen at the college, because of the large number of really capable first-year men who have enrolled. They comprise some of the best high school players that have been seen on intercollegiate gridirons. The veterans number but four, all seniors. They are Albert Marquard, center; G. H. Berger, halfback; G. H. Meyers, fullback, and George Nobbe, guard. Excluding the strength that will come to the squad from men from outside St. Louis who have still to enroll, and there will be several of these, Coach Rutherford has now the best squad Washington has had in many years.

At the center position, Marquard has competing for his place from among the first-year men, Edward Klaiber and Marvin Singleton, both big men with good high school reputations. Nobbe is confronted with the same situation at guard where Oliver Krohne, Benjamin Winkelman and Harold Lippert, all first-year men, are after his job. In the backfield Frederick Potthoff, Joseph Hausladen, Marshall Reed, Thomas Thompson, Louis Magualo and Henry Griesedieck, likewise freshmen, are battling for the positions. Walter Siebert, freshman all-star quarter, from the High School League of last year, where he played with McKinley High, seems to have the quarterback position cinched. Out of the material offered, Coach Rutherford should have at least two excellent sets of backs.

There will be plenty of good material for the line. Leo Shanley, a first-year man, will likely play one of the ends. He is fast, has played high school football for four years, and is very good with the forward pass. From among the men mentioned as menacing the veteran guard and center, it is likely that the tackles and a guard will be picked. Kreahe, Winkelman and Lippert are the first-year men who are given the best chances at holding these positions.

Richard Farnsworth, mentioned as a likely candidate for end, is one of the few men living out of the city who hurried to the university for the short pre-season practice that went on for a week before the opening of school. The squad has been practicing from 9:30 in the morning until noon daily.

Thomas Thompson is regarded as a valuable man, whether or not he makes a regular place on the team. Last year, in the high school league, he tried eight drop kicks at varying angle in important games, and kicked seven goals. The kick distances varied from 25 yards to 45 yards. He is the best man St. Louis has developed in this department in many years.

Of course, the eligible freshmen are not familiar with the collegiate game; but the coach is endeavoring to arrange enough scrimmage practice to familiarize the first-year men with an advanced stage of play.

## GROUND FORCES ORDERED TO FLY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government inspectors of aeroplanes and aeronautical engines, mechanics in charge of planes and members of repair crews hereafter will be required to make flights once a week. An order made public on Thursday by the aeroplane production division says the purpose is to give the ground forces a proper idea of their responsibility by actual flying in the machines they handle.

Stop  
metal-to-metal contact in bearings and gears and you have solved the lubrication question. There is a way to do it. Use  
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## SIDELINES

Coach E. N. Robinson of the Brown University eleven, is considering shifting Capt. J. E. Weeks from end to a halfback position.

University of Chicago has a star freshman back in Mills who is from Holland, Mich., where he played on school elevens for four years.

Samuel Barry has been appointed football coach at Knox College this fall. Last year he coached the Madison (Wis.) High School eleven.

The Portland (Me.) Naval Reserve football squad has a strong candidate for a line position in J. L. Breene, who previously played on Rindge Technical School elevens.

E. J. Mulholland, captain of the Creighton College football eleven, has returned to that institution, and will play on the eleven this fall. He is also captain of the basketball team.

Ray Couch, star halfback on the University of Oregon varsity eleven of 1917, has won a second lieutenant's commission in the United States Army. He studied at Camp Hancock.

W. F. Robinson, quarterback of the Harvard varsity football eleven of 1915 and 1916 and assistant coach to P. D. Haughton at Camp Devens last fall, is now in France. He is a lieutenant in the army.

There is a War Industries Football League in the Superior district, and much rivalry exists among the various shipyards. It looks as if they would have a championship series fully as interesting as the baseball one.

H. L. Williams Jr., center on the University of Minnesota football eleven, has left that university and entered Yale University. He is the son of Dr. H. L. Williams, former Yale intercollegiate hurdling champion and football and baseball player who has been coaching Minnesota football teams for some years.

Sol Metzger, the famous football coach who has developed elevens at the University of Pennsylvania, Washington and Jefferson University and West Virginia University, is coaching the Camp Dix Athletic Association football team for nothing this fall. He was given a salary of \$1, but has turned this back to the association.

Coach Herman Olcott, the former Yale University star, has a very strong football squad at the Great Lakes naval training station, and promises to make things interesting for those western conference elevens which face the sailors. One of his leading stars is J. L. Driscoll, the former Northwestern University football and baseball star.

## THREE-I LEAGUE DISBANDED FOR WAR

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Three-I League, whose 20-year career forms an interesting chapter in minor league baseball history, has closed its books officially and passed out of existence, probably until the end of the war.

Final action was taken at a meeting of the club owners here for the purpose of disbursing the remaining funds. The league suspended operations 14 months ago.

The financial returns of the league never were commensurate with the enthusiasm of its backers.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

WESTERN UNION'S  
FUTURE IS BRIGHT

Expected That Cable Business  
After the War Will Be In-  
creased With Development of  
Foreign Trade—Earnings Big

BOSTON, Mass.—Western Union stock is selling around \$4. At this figure the yield on the investment is 8.33 per cent. The low this year was 77%.

The position of this company is a unique one in that it is expected there will be enormous cable business after the war, which will be developed along with the increased foreign trade which the government, through the new merchant marine, will help, and the new branch banks which the leading banks of the United States are establishing in various foreign countries. In conjunction with these developments the new export companies will necessarily use the cables in an unprecedented volume. All this is going to add greatly to the business of the cable companies. With the government having control of the wire companies, however, it is thought to be unlikely that anything larger than the regular dividends will be distributed.

In the first six months of the current year the surplus equaled more than 6 per cent on the stock, or almost the full year's dividend. Last year the surplus was close to 12 per cent. In 1916 the earnings were 12 1/2 per cent and in 1915, 10 per cent. Thus in the three years the earnings on the stock equaled 34 per cent and the 6 per cent earned in the first six months of the current year makes a total for the 3 1/2 years of 40 per cent. Out of this, 21 per cent has been paid to the stockholders.

In the three years ended with 1917, the profit and loss surplus has been more than doubled. At the end of 1914 the item amounted to \$13,531,000, whereas at the end of 1917 it had increased to \$29,248,000. The latter is equal to almost 30 per cent on the stock.

A big advantage of the large earnings in the last few years has been that the management was able to turn back large sums into the property and thus increased the value of the fixed assets behind the stock. The total value of the telegraph lines on Dec. 31, 1914, was \$138,968,000. At the close of last year this value had increased about \$17,000,000 to more than \$155,000,000.

Because of the policy of turning back surplus earnings to the plant the working capital has not shown the same expansion. In fact this item has decreased from \$10,218,000 at the close of 1914 to \$8,500,000 at the end of last year. The management, therefore, has been rebuilding and extending the plant, a development which will be reflected in earnings in normal times.

CONFERENCE AS TO  
COPPER PRICE SOON

BOSTON, Mass.—It is understood that a conference will be held between Oct. 15 and 20 between the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board and representatives of the copper companies relative to a price for the metal to be fixed after Nov. 1. The present agreement, calling for 26-cent copper, expires at the end of this month and whatever bookings have been made beyond that time have been stamped "Price fixed by government to rule at time of delivery."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Western Power Corporation will build a \$6,000,000 power station on Feather River, California, to provide electric energy for war needs of San Francisco.

Inability to ship sugar to the United States in usual quantities, due to lack of tonnage, has forced dollar exchange in Havana to the record premium of 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

Cranberry pickers in Massachusetts bogs are earning \$15 a day and even children make \$10 a day because of labor shortage. The crop is large and as cranberries must be picked before frost they must be gathered at almost any cost. In normal years the worker made \$6 or \$8 a day.

A new Japanese shipping combine is being arranged by three large companies, the Yamashita, Suzuki and Kohara companies, in preparation for post-bellum trade. The consolidation will have capital of \$30,000,000 yen (\$15,000,000) and will stand fourth in the list of Japanese shipping concerns.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows: Total reserve £28,855,000, decreased £1,141,000; circulation £62,852,000, increased £1,757,000; bullion £24,577,000, increased £615,000; other securities £29,226,000, decreased £609,000; other deposits £137,127,000, increased £3,140,000; public deposits £230,525,000, decreased £1,417,000; government securities £57,671,000, increased £3,469,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is now 16.90 per cent, against 17.80 per cent last week. Clearings through London banks for the week were £455,690,000, compared with £407,340,000 last week, and £392,260,000 in this week last year.

## POOLE ENGINEERING COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Poole Engineering & Machine Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1918: Surplus after charges \$619,109, compared with \$1,942,517 in the previous year.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Thursday's Market)				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	68	68	68	68
Am Can	44 1/4	44 1/4	44	44
Am Car & Fy	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Am Loco	66 1/2	66 1/2	66	66
Am Smelters	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Sugar	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am T & T	102 1/2	104 1/4	102 1/2	104 1/4
Anaconda	69 1/2	70 1/4	69 1/2	69 1/2
Atchafalpa	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Baldwin Loco	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	85 1/2
B & O	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Beth Steel	75	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Beth Stl pfd	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
B R T	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4
Can Pacific	166 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2
Gen Leathers	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
C. M. & St P	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4
Chic R I & P	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
C. R. I & P 6%	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
C. R. I & P 7%	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chino	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Corn Products	43 1/4	43 1/4	43	43 1/4
Cruible Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60
Can. Cane	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erle	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Motors	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124
Goodrich	49 1/2	51 1/4	49 1/2	50 1/4
Gr. Nor pfd	91	91	90 1/2	91
Int. Harb	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int. Steel	97	97	97	97 1/2
In M. M. pfd	107	111 1/2	106 1/2	110 1/2
Kennecott	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Max Motor	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Mex Pet	121	121 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Midvale	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
N. Y. C. Ctr	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
N. Y. C. Ctr	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	40 1/4	41	40 1/4	40 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pier-Arrow	40 1/4	41	40 1/4	41
Ray Cons	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Reading	89	89	88 1/2	89 1/2
Rep Iron & Steel	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
So Pacific	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
So Railway	28	28	27 1/2	28
Studebaker	57 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Texas Co	184	185 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2
Union Pac	127	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
U. S. Rubber	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
U. S. Steel	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Western Union	84	84	84	84
Westinghouse	43 1/4	44	43 1/4	44
Wills-Over	21 1/2	21 1/2	20	21 1/2
Total sales 555,600 shares.				

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2%	100.06	100.22	100.06	100.14
do 4 1/2%	96.00	96.26	96.00	96.28
do 5 1/2%	96.00	96.44	96.00	96.38
do 6 1/2%	96.02	96.35	96.00	96.30
do 7 1/2%	96.08	96.50	96.08	96.44
do 8 1/2%	96.24	96.86	96.24	96.70

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5%	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am For Sec 5 1/2%	95	95	95	95
C of Lyons 5%	99	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
French Rep 5%	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Un K 5 1/2% 1915 new	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un K 5 1/2% 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Thursday's Closing Prices)				
	Adv.	Dec.		
Am Tel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
A. A. Chem	104	104	104	104
Am Wool com	54	54	54	54
Am Zinc	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	49	49	49	49
Am Zinc pfd	49	49	49	49
A. G. & W. I.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Booth Fish	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Boston Elev	72	72	72	72
Boston & Me	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Butte & Sup	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cal & Ariz	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cal & Hecla	460	460	460	460
Copper Range	46	46	46	46
Davis	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
East Butte	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Fairbanks	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Granby	80	80	80	80
Greene-Can	50	50	50	50
Green-Can	50	50	50	50
Isle Royale	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lake	56	56	56	56
Mass Elec pfd	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Mass Gas	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
May-Old Colony	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mohawk	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
North Butte	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Old Dominion	39	39	39	39
Osoeca	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Pond Creek	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Shannon	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Swift & Co	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
United Fruit	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
United Shoe	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
U. S. Smelting	44	44	44	44
Utah Cons	94	94	94	94

## NEW YORK CURB

Thursday's Market				
	Bid	Asked		
A. B. C. Metal	40c	40c		
Barratt & G	9 1/2	9 1/2		
Big Ledge	1	1		
Boston & Montana	42c	42c		
Butte Detroit	4	4		
Calumet & Hecla	45c	45c		
Canada Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2		
Cash Boy	2 1/2	2 1/2		
Chev Motors	131	131		
Cong Arizona	5	5		
Cop Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2		
Cosden & Co.	6	6		
Curtis	33	33		
Emerson	1 1/2	1 1/2		
Federal Oil	2	2		
First Natl Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2		
Goldfield Cons	3 1/2	3 1/2		
Green Monster	3 1/2	3 1/2		
Hecla	4 1/2	4 1/2		
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2		
Jerome Verde	7 1/2	7 1/2		
Jumbo	9	9		
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2		
Laurel	4 1/2	4 1/2		
Magma Copper	32	32		
Marsh	3	3		
McKin Dar	40c	40c		
Midwest Oil	93	93		
Midwest Refining	11 1/2	11 1/2		
Olefin P & R	7	7		
Okmulgee	2	2		
Peerless	13	13		
Russian 5 1/2%	60	60		
Russian 6 1/2%	60	60		
Sakulpa Ref.	6 1/2	6 1/2		
Squawah Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2		
Sinclair Gulf	15	15		
Stanton	12	12		
Submarine Boat	14	14		
Texas	1 1/2	1 1/2		
United Motors	31 1/2	31 1/2		
Unit Verde Ext. ex-div	38	38		
U. S. Steam	6 1/2	6 1/2		
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2		
Wright Martin	6 1/2	6 1/2		

## REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Republic Motor Truck Company of Alma, Mich., is earning well in excess of \$200,000 a month.

## STOCK TRANSFER TAX

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York state stock transfer tax during September amounted to \$263,047.

CATTLE LOANS ARE  
SHOWING GROWTH

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A heavy demand for cattle loans is anticipated by the Cattle Loan Agency of the War Finance Corporation here. Wide interest in facilities of the agency is indicated by the large number of inquiries from breeders and feeders of cattle, sheep and goats. All loans will bear maturity Nov. 15, 1919, but breeders desiring a longer period may have maturity extended into 1920. The rate of interest is 8 per cent. There have been some changes from tentative regulations, including reduction of breeding cattle paper by the War Finance Corporation at 6 per cent, this allowing cattle loan agencies privately operated to profit to the extent of 2 per cent. Heretofore banks and other institutions making cattle loans were more or less opposed to the issuing of long-time paper, particularly on breeding stock, because of banking legislation restrictions and other factors. However, with assurance from the War Finance Corporation that the long-time paper—two years is the maximum—will be rediscouted, banks and cattle agencies will be about as willing to carry this paper as short-term "feeder" or "steer" paper. The borrowing power of breeders will be limited to 75 per cent of the value of the breeding stock, and borrowers must agree to supply additional security if demanded by the Federal Cattle Loan Agency. Live-stock interests in the Southwest are entirely satisfied with all regulations governing operation of the Cattle Loan Agency.

STILL ROOM FOR  
GREATER ECONOMY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Exchange National Bank, in its monthly review of business, says in part:

Trade reports indicate that American women are buying more freely than ever before, while men are economizing. The decrease in purchases of goods which men chiefly consume is due in part to the large number already in the military and naval services of our country; but, beyond this, the restriction of trade is undoubted. The demand for work clothes for men has increased, while sales of finer clothing and furnishings have dropped off sharply. On the other hand, the garment trades report a gain of nearly one-third in sales of women's dresses as compared with last year. In coats and waists for women the increase in the number of garments made is small, but the increase in value exceeds 35 per cent. Sales of small commercial white diamonds and other articles costing more than \$100 have increased and the trade looks for a volume of Christmas business in such lines that will break all previous records. Most of such wares are bought by or for women. This condition is due in part to the greater number of women now earning good wages, but it also indicates that women could invest still more freely in Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, if they restricted their outlays for things that are not indispensable in time of war.

NATIONAL BANKS  
ARE PROSPEROUS

BOSTON, Mass.—In the nine months just passed of the year 1918 there has been no failure of a national bank in any part of the country. There has been no such immunity from failure as this before for nearly 40 years.

On Sept. 26, 10 new national banks were chartered, including four state banks which took out national charters. There are today more national banks, their capital and surplus is greater, and their earnings are larger than at any time since the organization of the system in 1863.

LIBERTY BOND  
BORROWING NOTICE

BOSTON, Mass.—A local Liberty Loan committee announcement says: "If you have to borrow money to pay for the fourth Liberty Loan bonds, don't pay more than 4 1/4 per cent interest, if you use the bonds as collateral. The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has made a discount rate to member banks of 4 per cent on customers' notes having not more than 90 days to run and secured by fourth Liberty Loan bonds. If you cannot obtain this rate notify the Liberty Loan Committee of New England."

## CHICAGO BOARD

Thursday's Market				
Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)				
Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
ov. ....	1.31	1.32½	1.29½	1.31
ov. ....	1.29	1.31	1.27½	1.29½
Oats—	1.26½	1.28½	1.24½	1.26½
ov. ....	.68½	.69½	.67½	.68½
ov. ....	.68½	.69½	.68	.69
ec. ....	.69½	.70½	.68½	.69½
Pork—				
ov. ....	36.30	....	....	36.30
ov. ....	36.80	....	....	36.80
Lard—				
ov. ....	26.80	26.80	26.60	26.65½
ov. ....	25.65	25.80	25.50	25.70



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Fruits of the Women Farmers

Realizing the urgent need for farm service, and believing that college women are both capable in learning the practical side of this work and sincere in their desire to be of use, a group of girls from one of the big colleges of the United States began work last June, on a farm in the middle part of the State of Massachusetts. There, all summer long, these students have been learning, under an efficient supervisor, the necessary branches of land cultivation; they have also been given lessons in the managing of teams of horses, in plowing, cultivating, hoeing, harvesting and sowing. In short, practically everything that has to do with a farmer's life has been eagerly entered into by these girls who have recently ended their days in the open fields, in order to return to the recitation halls.

Aside from the valuable experience gained from this sort of work, a fresh viewpoint has been acquired by the girls "farmerellas," as they called themselves. Manual labor, heretofore given only a vague and casual meaning, has come into its own, and from being a despised, necessary sort of office, which had to be done by somebody, it became a new and interesting field for exploration.

An Englishwoman, who is visiting in the United States, and who is interested in farming by the women of England, spent one evening with the "farmerellas," during which considerable time was pleasantly passed in comparing notes as to the attitude toward their work of the English and the American girl farmers. The visitor first asked the girls each to tell one disadvantage to women doing this work, and later the advantages were in order. It was then quickly discovered that almost the same opinions existed in the thoughts of both the English and the American girls. They declared the main difficulty to be the monotony of the work and the mental apathy which is likely to result from it unless a strict watch is kept. It is believed, however, that this trouble will be alleviated when women farmers have quite passed through their experimental stage; and, in any case, the advantages far outnumber the disadvantages. There is the new outlook gained through doing the manual labor, the valuable experience given and, above all, the sense of having been of some slight use in helping on a world.

Indeed, it is a prevalent opinion in England that, even after the end of the war, farming will be undertaken professionally by women, and it is hoped that those girls who intend to turn their attention to modern farming permanently will make their intentions known soon, so that proper adjustments can be made.

These first experimental stages in farming by college girls, and girls not in schools, can easily reap their benefits in added experience which will be applied, in future seasons, to more farming ventures. Although the particular farm referred to was not a financial success, the college directors express themselves as more than pleased with the improvement in the attitude of the girls patriotically, and in the help that has been given the country through their taking their dormitory from the market in the buying of certain vegetables during the coming year.

## Conserving Wool

Have you an old and faded sweater in your possession? Are you interested in helping the government in its work of conserving all the wool possible? Then you will probably be glad to hear and profit by the experience of one woman, who used her ingenuity with excellent results. The sweater that she had to use was not only so badly faded as to be unwearable, in her estimation, but it was out at the elbows as well, had commenced to rip in these places and was, to all appearances, past repairing. The process of ripping out the entire sweater, winding the wool into a large skein as she went along, was a simple one; nor did it take over an hour's time. Next, she washed the wool in lukewarm water and a good soap powder; when it had been thoroughly cleansed and rinsed in three changes of water, it was ready to be dyed the desired color. As a general rule, wool dyes more readily than any other material, because it has a greater attraction for coloring matters, while cotton has the least, and silk occupies an intermediate position.

The rule, in the case in question, was taken from the article on "Dyeing" in an encyclopedia which, after giving the required proportions of dye-stuff, salt, etc., with the weight of the wool (none of which are needed when the usual patent prepared dyes are used), advises that the woolen material be continually moved about in the solution, the temperature of which is gradually raised to the boiling point, in the course of from 45 minutes to an hour; and that, after boiling for one-quarter to one-half an hour longer, the material may be washed and dried.

The wool, thus transformed, lost little or nothing by shrinkage, and was then knitted once more into a new, durable sweater of that sleeveless variety, which is so attractive with light dresses in summer, so useful under the coat of one's suit in late fall and winter. The above idea was carried out only with the hand-knitted sweater, and would probably be hardly practical in connection with the machine-made variety, as the many seams they have would make consecutive ripping impossible.

Another and a far more simple way of conserving wool, popular among those who have forsaken any new woolen garments for the duration of

the war, is the liberal use of the ever desirable corduroy. This material has not a trace of wool in its make-up, is among the most moderately priced stuffs for heavy outside wear, and, with a warm interlining, makes the neatest and warmest of winter suits. For the best wear, the narrow wale should be selected, as it shows the creases less than the wide wale, and is less apt to tear. There is a kind that mothers know, which generally comes in a very serviceable and attractive fawn color, of the finest wale made, and is known to be of such an indestructible nature that these provident mothers use it for the trousers of their most active and athletic small boys. What greater guarantee could the most thrifty shopper demand?

## Hanging Pictures

The maximum of decorative value may be extracted from pictures by their careful arrangement on the walls, that is, by considering a group of them as a unit. If there are only a few large ones, of course they will be selected with consideration of their shapes and the panels of wall space into which they must fit. If, on the other hand, there are a number of small pictures to handle, they ought to be grouped to gain dignity and obviate an aimless, wandering appearance. Sometimes one or more large pictures may be used as a nucleus about which some smaller ones may be grouped, making a well ordered design.

A picture that cranes out from the wall too far may easily be rendered more modest, by placing the screw-eyes that hold the wire nearer to the top of the frame. And, if the wire is drawn straight across, the play will not be sufficient to expose the nail on which the picture hangs. As picture wire is no more attractive than the scenery ropes in the flies, it has no more excuse for being in evidence; for, like an escaped scenery rope, it claims a totally undesired attention.

Very heavy pictures cannot be hung just anywhere, for the plaster will not hold them. At intervals of 16 inches, there are wooden studs behind the plaster; and tapping lightly on the wall will disclose the location of one of these stout wooden uprights which will easily hold the heaviest picture. Apprehension that frames will fall sometimes impels people to use nails that brutally mar a wall. It will be a very heavy picture which cannot be hung on a 10-penny nail. The majority of frames may be held by a much smaller nail—some even by a tack, if driven into either a stud or a lath. If the nail is driven between two laths, no matter how long it is, it will not hold much of a picture, because the plaster will not support the weight.

## War-Time Ice Creams

In these days, when patriotic Americans are abstaining from a large proportion of their customary sweets, in order that those with more need of them may have their share, it is gratifying to learn that the United States Food Administration is explaining to housewives that ice cream is not a luxury, as many have always considered it to be, but a valuable food which may be partaken of generously. Of course, ice creams need not be sweetened so freely as they were in former times, and substitutes for sugar may be used with excellent results.

Home-made ice cream will always be a favorite, because it is made with pure materials, and now it may be frequently prepared if such simple recipes as these offered by the Administration are followed:

**Plain Ice Cream**—One-third cup honey or maple sirup, 1-3 cup light sirup, 1 quart thin cream, 1 tablespoon vanilla, if honey is used, or 1½ teaspoons, when maple sirup is used. Bring sirups or sirup and honey to the boiling point, cool, and slowly add the cream and flavoring. As both honey and maple sirup are slightly acid, the cream may curdle, especially if it is not strictly fresh. This will not affect the final product, as the mixture is beaten smooth during the process of freezing. To freeze, use three level measures of ice to one of salt. Pack solidly around can and turn slowly and steadily until frozen to a slush. Then turn more rapidly until the mixture is frozen. When frozen, draw off part of the salt water, remove the dasher and place cork tightly in lid, and pack freezer with ice and salt.

**Peach Ice Cream**—One-half cup light sirup, 1 quart thin cream, 3 tablespoons sugar, 2-3 cup peach pulp (unsweetened). Bring sirup with sugar to the boiling point, cool and add slowly the cream and peach pulp. Freeze as for plain ice cream.

**Chocolate Ice Cream**—One pint milk, 1-3 cup light sirup, 1-3 cup honey, ¼ tablespoon cornstarch, 1 egg, 1½ squares chocolate, 1 pint thin cream, 1-teaspoon vanilla. Heat 1½ cups of milk in the top part of a double boiler. Add the sirup and honey. Mix the cornstarch carefully into the remaining cold milk, and add to the hot mixture. Cook for 15 to 20 minutes. Pour about ½ cup of hot mixture over the slightly beaten egg, stirring carefully. Add to the first mixture and cook for a few minutes, stirring constantly. Melt the chocolate by placing in a small saucepan, set in a larger saucepan of boiling water, and pour hot custard slowly on chocolate; then cool and add cream and flavoring. Freeze.

**To Cook Potatoes Quickly**

Many of the large hotels make a practice of peeling the potatoes, intended for use on the following day, and allowing them to stand over night in cold water, as they then cook much more quickly than when prepared in the ordinary way.

## Handicrafts for Women: Weaving

LONDON, England.—The way seems to be opening more and more, at the present time, for the establishment of artistic handicrafts, by means of which really good individual work may be brought within the reach of those who appreciate it and who feel the need of something better than standardized articles, turned out mechanically by the thousand and often of inferior design. Many persons who have never thought much about such things appreciate what is really good, when it is presented to their notice; and those who have the courage to offer the public what is really good will generally meet with their reward, provided the enterprise is on the right lines. Artistic handicrafts, by means of which articles of daily use may be



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The art of weaving is little changed since earliest times

produced which shall not be mere imitations of the work of past ages, good as that was in its day, provide an opening by which women with some artistic sense may find a career as well as a livelihood. Among such handicrafts, weaving appears to present great possibilities.

The art, or the handicraft, of weaving seems to have undergone little radical change, so far as its essentials are concerned, from the earliest times down to a comparatively recent period, although, needless to say, it has passed through many stages of development. The introduction of the Jacquard machine and of looms driven by steam power, toward the end of the Eighteenth Century, marks an epoch in the history of weaving. The application of steam as a motive power to the looms, although making for speed and cheapness, has done nothing to improve the technique of weaving; and it is impossible to find anything more perfect, in the way of fabrics, than the productions of skilled weavers on the hand loom. Those who prize individuality, really artistic values, and fine textures, as well as wearing qualities, have always held the work of the hand looms in the highest estimation.

The merits of hand loom woven fabrics have led to a considerable revival of this handicraft, during recent years, and there seems little reason to doubt that it presents a good field for women's work, in which artistic sense may play an important part as well as technical excellence. The writer has recently had the opportunity of seeing something of the workings of a small enterprise in which beautiful fabrics in silk, wool and cotton are produced by girls and women, on hand looms of various descriptions. It would be hard to overstate the beauty of the stuffs, made in this way, for the shimmer and the radiant color, to say nothing of the beautiful folds into which these silks fall naturally, and indeed inevitably, mark them out as something quite apart from the ordinary productions on the market.

In reply to a question as to the economic prospects of hand loom weaving as a means of gaining a livelihood for women, the lady who directs this enterprise was emphatic in her assertions that, based on proper lines, there was a good future before hand loom weaving as an artistic handicraft, from a commercial as well as from an artistic standpoint, and especially, perhaps, so far as silks were concerned. This craft, it appears, far more widely spread and highly developed in France than in England, and the French, it was said, excel, especially where color is concerned. The silks displayed before the writer, at the moment that this was said, made it hard to think there need be any inferiority in English productions in this respect, for the great cupboard at the end of the room was one rippling mass of gorgeous and yet delicate coloring, while a piece of gold silk, which material, it was hoped, the writer was informed, might take the place of gold tissue, as it had all the sheen and glitter of that fabric without its tarnishing qualities—seemed almost to emit sunlight.

There was no lack of color, either, in the room where three weavers were seen at work. The picture there presented made a delightful contrast to the grayness of the London street outside, the gold, purple and blue of

the silken fabrics on the looms blending admirably with the gayly colored overalls worn by the workers.

It is interesting to watch a really efficient worker, weaving with a hand shuttle, and to note the perfect rhythm of movement and the deft play of the hands, for weaving is an eminently graceful occupation. Very perfect fabrics are produced where the hand shuttle is employed, but the use of the fly shuttle undoubtedly makes for speed, just as the big looms are more profitable from an economic point of view, than the smaller cottage or Swedish looms. The smaller looms, the writer was told, are really more suitable for amateurs or for the production of odds and ends of work. Beautiful stuffs can be woven on these looms, but the cost of production is great.

Weaving calls for great exactness on the part of the worker, and there can be no covering up of mistakes in this craft; everything must be exactly

## Glimpses of Autumn Fashions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—This year Parisian couturiers seem to be guarding their models even more jealously than usual. Each is working, combining, discussing and designing with a zeal which promises many new surprises. Yet the discretion observed is rather trying to feminine curiosity; still it is maintained until now, and it is only by the greatest art that one succeeds in gleaming here and there some hints which will allow one to gather a general impression of what the silhouette will be during the coming winter. The straight line still reigns triumphant. The chemise dress will enjoy a renaissance of favor which will delight tall, slim women. Skirts intend to remain very narrow and short; some will indulge in particularly fanciful waistlines, the designing of which will be a work of art.

Amongst the favorite tissues of the day, such as burella, djersa-drap, silk jersey, serge, one notices a very woolly newcomer which it seems will be tremendously popular; this is the jersey grappe, of which innumerable coats and one-piece dresses will be made. The hairy jersey grappe is certainly ideal for country wear, but a dress of it, cut in the chemise style, and belted merely with a loose knitted scarf, reminds one very much of a comfortable dressing-gown. Simplicity is indeed to be desired in dress, as in all things; yet an excessive love of simplicity should not lead one into an exaggerated sans gêne.

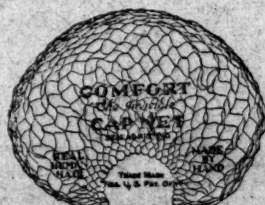
Buttons are to be the "furor" of the coming autumn months; glass buttons, bone buttons will trim many an otherwise charming gown. It is to be hoped that the well-known tact and moderation of Parisians will prevent them from flaunting an exaggerated display of buttons on their costumes, in true costumonger style. A far happier innovation is that of the chenille embroidery, which enhances some dainty afternoon gowns, as also the heavy jet embroideries which accompany the long, simple, supple lines of the black satin dinner gowns. Many rows of thick chenille stitching in contrasting shades, and this is most stylish in effect. Tailor suits will still enjoy the vogue which welcomed them in the early spring; but the jackets will be very long. This is a feature which can be put to practical use by the woman who knows the advantage of combining her winter wardrobe in different shades of one color. The long jacket of a good tailor suit of dark brown burella, for example, could be worn as a coat with a chemise gown of dark brown silk jersey, or even, relieved by a deep fur collar, as an evening wrap with a dinner dress of brown velvet or georgette. This scheme could, of course, be carried out quite successfully with practically in almost any dark color.

A charming chemise gown, seen lately, was in beige jersey. The long straight waist was heavily embroidered in dark blue chenille and a dark blue scarf marked the waistline. The combination of dark blue and beige is very popular. A blue serge, with a finely plaited straight skirt, was embroidered with large beige woolen flowers at the collar, cuffs and pockets. Another charming gown was made of dark blue jersey silk, buttoning Russian blouse fashion on the left-hand side, on a panel of beige silk jersey and belted with a blue and beige scarf.

At Cheruit's they are preparing many beautiful models, future glimpses of which were obtained through half-opened doors. Cheruit is also an ardent supporter of the chemise dress, one charming gown in dark blue livresse—a very supple velours de laine—has a large moleskin collar and cuffs; on each side a deep pointed laced pocket gives a charming modern, yet barbaric touch to this pretty gown, which is, moreover, enriched with chenille embroidery. Cheruit also enhances the simple lines of her newest creations with innumerable rows of thick stitching, and nothing could be smarter on a chamois wool frock trimmed with seal-skin collar and cuffs.

Bright colors are often used with advantage as trimming. On a delightful black chemise dress, a canary collar and cuffs with chenille and jet embroidery give a most original and modern touch.

Valois is very reticent about her models, and she observes the old adage "Silence is golden" with an exactness which is both baffling and disconcerting. But it is whispered that she is concocting a creation that will take Paris by storm, on the day it leaves her ateliers of the rue Vignon. Imagine a bright blue silk dress, all embroidered with a network of blue beads and blue chenille, which will fall stole-wise back and front in those long, straight, rather primitive lines, so essentially becoming, by reason of their very severity. The long, tight



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sleeves will also be heavily embroidered from wrist to elbow. Another design, which Valois is about to carry out, will be in black jersey mounted in deep points on a plain white silk jersey bodice, which will be entirely covered with black chenille embroidery; a narrow black belt indicating the waist.

As for hats, they are like most of the outdoor dresses, extremely woolly in appearance. Fluffy white felts are much in vogue, worn with the tailor suits that some women have already adopted for town wear. Some quaint toques are made entirely of wide, grosgrain ribbon placed lengthways from the crown to the brim. But the familiar sailor shape, either in felt, silk ribbon or velvet, seems a favorite for the moment, as it is particularly neat and smart trimmed with a broad band of striped faille ribbon, or with a more flayaway bow of black taffetas, perched like an inquisitive butterfly on the extreme edge of the brim. Many hats will also be trimmed with heavy woolen fringes.

## Taking Up the Summer Bulbs

It is one of the good features of Gladiolus, Dahlia, Montbretia, and similar bulbs that they can be carried over from year to year, the number constantly growing, so that the gardener can eventually have a large collection from a small beginning. Care must be taken, though, to dig them up before the weather gets very cold, and to store them where they will keep well through the winter.

Perhaps Dahlias are the most popular of all bulbous or tuberous rooted plants which grow in the open air. One commercial grower in Massachusetts stores several million roots each season. The time to take up the Dahlia roots is when the frost has blackened the foliage. Then the stems should be cut off close to the ground and digging begun. It is best to allow the roots to dry in the sun for a few hours. Then the loose soil can be shaken off and the tubers carried to the cellar. Most of the old-fashioned Dahlias are quite easy to winter over, but many of the newer and more delicate varieties require more careful attention. A cellar where the temperature does not go below 40 or above 55 is best. It should not be damp nor yet too dry. Amateurs who grow many Dahlias often find it feasible to build a storage closet near the furnace in the cellar. This is a good plan, because the temperature in this closet may be regulated, to a considerable extent, by opening and closing the door.

It is best to keep the different varieties in boxes properly labeled, so that they will not become mixed. Half the pleasure in growing Dahlias is in knowing them by name. In a cellar which is rather dry, it is best to bury the roots in sand, the sand being occasionally moistened. When the sand cannot be obtained, ordinary garden soil may be substituted. For that matter, even leaves will serve very well. The purpose of this practice is to keep the roots from becoming shriveled. In a cellar which is somewhat moist, it is only necessary to cover the boxes containing the roots with newspapers, the papers being sprinkled with water occasionally. If you find your tubers sprouting during the winter, you may know that the cellar is too damp for them. Do not divide the Dahlia roots until spring. Then it is best to separate them, and to plant single roots rather than clumps.

Gladiolus bulbs can be dug as soon as frosty weather comes. It is best to loosen the bulbs with a garden fork, rather than try pulling them up by the stalks. Let them dry for a little while, and then cut off the tops close to the bulbs. Each season a new bulb is formed on top of the bulb which was planted. If some of the old bulb remains, you can pull it off. Very likely you will find many little bulblets attached. If they are planted next season, they will continue to grow.

and in two or three years will reach flowering size. Save those from your best bulbs, if you want to increase the number of your flowers. These little bulbs are properly termed cormlets, just as the bulbs are technically corms. An easy way to keep them through the winter is to place them in paper bags and suspend the bags from the beams in the cellar. Probably there is no better way to keep the bulbs themselves than to store them in boxes of sand, where the temperature does not fall below freezing.

Cannas are much more difficult to carry through the winter than either Dahlias or Gladioli. This is especially true of the newer and finer kinds. It is worth while trying to carry them over, though, for Cannas, as grown nowadays, are very handsome plants. When you lift them in the fall, do not shake off any of the earth; and, when you bring the roots into the cellar, pack the clumps close together on the floor, throwing a little more earth over them. The temperature must be kept above freezing in the cellar where they are stored, and it must not be too damp.

In most parts of the country, Montbretias will go through the winter safely if left in the garden. It is better in the northern states, though, to dig them up each fall and plant them again in the spring. The bulbs, like the flowers, are smaller than those of Gladioli, but are to be handled in about the same way. It would be well if more people were familiar with these delightful little flowers, for they are exceedingly satisfactory during the latter part of the summer, their warm colors making the garden delightfully cheerful and gay.

If you have a corner in the garden which is never reached by the sun, that will be an ideal place for tuberous-rooted Begonias, for they are among the few flowers which do not demand direct sunlight. It is easy to winter these bulbs, if they are stored in boxes of sand or earth. Lift them with a little soil attached and let them dry slowly in a shaded place, indoors if necessary. Early in the spring you should start them in boxes of sand in the house, so that they will be almost ready to bloom before they are set outdoors.

## Brown Betty

Butter an earthenware pudding dish and cover it with a layer of peeled, cored and sliced apples. Sprinkle this with sugar and cinnamon, then add a layer of bread crumbs dotted with small pieces of butter. Then repeat, beginning with the apples, and continue until the dish is full, covering the top well with crumbs. Bake a long time in a rather slow oven, and serve hot with cream.



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Homelike Restaurant With Moderate Prices  
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Rooms with bath, \$2.00 per day and up. All departments are operated with but one thought in mind; namely, "to please our guests."

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DENVER, COLORADO  
Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street  
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL  
See LISTINGS ALL-THE-DAY  
Hotel open and operates Hotel, Casino and FRANKLIN Popular Prices  
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## NEW YORK

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An all-the-year round hotel of the highest class. American Plan \$3.00 per day and up, including breakfast and laundry.  
Set in beautiful surroundings, mountain scenery and ocean breezes. Midway between Los Angeles and the Sea. Located on famous HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD and AUTUMN HIGHLANDS, to Santa Barbara and the north.  
CHAS. A. COOKE, Lessee and Manager.

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Geary St., just off Union Square  
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Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner \$1.00.  
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Furnished apartments at special rates. ROOM & BATH, our special recommendation.

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A Hotel for Your Wife, Your Mother, Your Sister and Yourself.

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A pleasant, homelike hotel in the heart of the city. Close to theaters, retail stores, churches and garage. Large pleasant lobby on ground floor. Music, dancing, billiards. No liquor sold on premises. Most reasonable rates. From 75 cents for single room to \$1.50 per day for large sunny room and bath. For permanent \$4.00 per week up.  
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200 Rooms. Quiet and refined. Center of theatre and shopping district.  
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A genteel, moderate priced hotel; near churches, theatres, especially to those desiring quiet, harmonious environment.

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400 Rooms  
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Management of JOHN C. O'NEIL  
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Best Garage in sight of entrance.  
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In Chicago  
450 Rooms, \$1.50 Up  
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All rooms with bath, \$1.50 up  
Exceptional food service  
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A high class family and tourist hotel, special attention to ladies traveling alone.  
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First-Class in All Appointments.  
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450 Rooms 450 Baths  
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Rates from \$1 per day  
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Hotel Pennsylvania, now building, will be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world, 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths. Opposite Pennsylvania Station.

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EUROPEAN FIREPROOF  
Chicago's premier resident and transient hotel; located in the Lake Shore Drive district, ten minutes' walk to shops and theaters.  
Rates \$1.50 and upward.

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Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotel, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.  
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**The Portland Hotel**  
Portland, Oregon  
A world-famed hotel, homelike, refined, restful.  
All outside rooms and suites.  
A service of courtesy, cuisine unexcelled, MODERATE RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN  
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**Hotel Muehlebach**  
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New Fireproof Room  
Rate from \$2.00  
Under the Personal Direction of S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reel

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Colorado Springs' Newest Hotel  
FACING ON ACACIA PARK  
THOROUGHLY MODERN, EUROPEAN PLAN, EXCELLENT CAFE, MODERATE PRICES.  
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.  
Colorado Springs has an unexcelled all year climate, with a preponderance of bright sunny days in winter.  
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J. W. ATKINSON, Managing Director.



## EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH EDUCATION  
BILL SUMMARIZED

Continuation Schools Greatly Extended—Of the 52 Sections of the Act, 33 Went Into Effect Upon Its Passage

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—With the formal utterance of the words, "Le Roy le veult," the English Education Bill, on which so many hopes have been centered for the last 12 months, has now become an act of Parliament. It comes into operation on the "appointed day," though that day may, at the discretion of the Board of Education, be different for different purposes, and for different areas, and for different classes of persons. But there are certain clauses for which the appointed day shall not be earlier than the termination of the present war, e. g., the clause relating to the raising of the compulsory age for school attendance to 14; there are other sections, too, which do not take effect till a still later date.

There is no intention, however, of postponing the working of the act a moment later than is necessary. The board give an earnest of their zeal by fixing Aug. 8 (the date of the passing of the act) as the appointed day for 33 sections, in whole or in part, out of a total of 52.

These sections include the provisions with regard to the amount of expenditure on education, compulsory attendance at public elementary schools (with certain exceptions), restrictions on employment of children, penalties for illegal employment (with exceptions), social and physical training and inspection, nursery schools, aids to research, maintenance allowances, and provisions relating to central schools and classes.

To give the act in full would take up more than two pages of The Christian Science Monitor. It entirely repeats 11 education acts and parts of 11 others. A convenient summary and explanation has been prepared by the National Education Association (Caxton Hall, Westminster), which has courteously supplied a copy of the pamphlet. This summary is here reproduced in part, and with the omission of whole paragraphs relating to the administrative clauses and to sectional interests.

School age and continuation schools. To extend the range of educational control and influence is undoubtedly the main purpose of the act. At present full-time school attendance is obligatory up to 12 years of age (with unimportant exceptions), and there is a restricted power of compulsion up to 14 years of age. The act raises the lower limit to 14 years of age, and by 14 years of age is meant the end of the school term in which that age is reached. The act raises the higher limit to 18 years of age. The extent of compulsion between 14 and 18 years of age is attendance at a continuation school or some equivalent instruction. In the first place there may be compulsory full-time or part-time attendance at ordinary day school up to the end of the term in which the scholar reaches 15 years of age. Then "suitable and efficient full-time instruction" up to the age of 16 voluntarily, will exempt a scholar from compulsory education after that age. But behind these full-time provisions for suitable cases, there is to be established a system of part-time continuation schools.

Continuation schools are to continue the education of young persons by "suitable courses of study, instruction and physical training." They must be held in the daytime—not later than 7 p. m. The hours of compulsory attendance in the original bill were capable of indefinite expansion, but now they are fixed definitely at "320 in each year" and for the first five years, may be decreased in any area by the local authority. Continuation schools are to be free and under the "control and direction" of the local education authority, though not necessarily "provided" or maintained by them. Schemes for the "progressive organization" of this system must be submitted by local authorities, and, when approved, and, if necessary, altered in consultation with the Board of Education, must be carried out. "Works" schools are recognized and though not under "control and direction" are to be inspected. To restrain child labor, the existing laws are strengthened; by the Employment of Children Act, 1903, being incorporated in the educational powers of local authorities except in the City of London; and by Sections 5, 6, and 9 of the Education Act, 1876, which prohibit employment that "interferes with efficient instruction," being replaced by more direct and drastic provisions. There is a new statutory prohibition of all employment under the age of 12 and the statutory prohibition of street trading is raised from 11 to 14; after the age of 12 employment of a day-school scholar is restricted before school hours and forbidden during school hours, or after 8 o'clock at night; and on school holidays it is forbidden in factories, workshops, mines or quarries absolutely and in other occupations "before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 8 o'clock in the evening." The present power to carry these restrictions further by local by-laws under the Employment of Children Act is preserved. The machinery of existing education acts to restrict employment and enforce day-school attendance is expanded to cover continuation schools. The penalties are adapted to the new conditions as regards employers and parents and extended to the continuation scholars themselves.

Special provision is made that the employment of each young person who is "under an obligation to attend a continuation school," may be suspended not only to allow for school attendance, but also in order to secure "fit mental and bodily condition" for school work.

The development of public elementary schools. In order that full benefit may be derived from the system of public elementary schools, it is to be the "duty" of the authorities to provide central schools or special classes for cooking, laundry work, housewifery, dairywork, handicrafts, gardening and other subjects of practical instruction; and courses of advanced instruction in elementary schools for older scholars; and to cooperate in the preparation of the children for further education and their transfer at suitable ages to other schools; and in the supply and training of teachers. An addition is made that "no fees shall be charged in any public elementary school." A minor addition is that children who are "not in a position to receive the full benefit of education" from the provision near their homes, may be boarded and lodged elsewhere by the local authority. The possible abolition of statutory managers is limited to schools organized for "advanced instruction for older children."

Social and physical. "Means of recreation during holidays" and "arrangements for attending to health and physical condition" were legalized, for children attending public elementary schools, by the Education Act, 1907. It is now proposed to enlarge and strengthen that enactment and extend it to "other children, and young persons, or persons over the age of 18 attending educational institutions." Specific mention is made of centers for physical training, of playing fields, baths, holiday camps for continuation scholars, and of "other facilities for social and physical training in the day or evening."

Nursery schools or classes may be provided or aided by the local education authority, and apparently be paid grants by the Board of Education. The age named is "over two and under five years of age" with the addition of "or such later age as may be approved by the Board of Education"; and the significance is revealed in a further provision that when sufficient "nursery schools" are provided in any area "six years of age" may be fixed as the age for school attendance under the Education Act.

A national system of public education. A new power is taken to compel all local authorities to survey the possibilities of their great trust and to take steps by active cooperation to realize them. The vision of "a national system of public education available for all persons capable of profiting thereby" is put in the forefront of the act. It provides only that the local authorities must think and consult and "submit schemes" to the Board of Education. But the board after considering the schemes and making alterations by agreement, may "approve" any scheme. And "thereupon it shall be the duty of the local education authority to give effect to the scheme."

The reconstruction of authorities. The board takes power to establish "federations" for "areas larger than those of individual education authorities" to undertake "any educational or administrative functions." Such bodies may consist of nominated and co-opted persons, the councils appointing two-thirds but none necessarily being elected member of either council or education committee.

NEED OF EDUCATION  
IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—"Increased educational expenditure insures an increase in the national income, because of the increased national efficiency that is thereby promoted," said Mr. J. L. Hanan, Minister for Education, while speaking before the Auckland Education Board. He continued:

"Ministers for education throughout the Empire who ask for increased appropriations are always met with the argument that their department is not a revenue-producing one like the railways, post and telegraph, etc. That argument ignores certain facts, such as the dependence of the standard of efficiency of the staffs in revenue-producing departments upon the standard of efficiency in the teaching profession and of educational work. There is no department in the public service which presents such a splendid investment and produces such profitable returns to the state as that of education, provided, of course, that the money is wisely spent. The department's work is really the foundation of success in every trade, industry and department. It is a wise and statesmanlike policy to make adequate financial provision for giving to the human factor a training that will make for intelligence, honesty, industrious living, patriotism, and for the performance of those social obligations so essential for securing an enlightened and safe democracy."

Mr. Hanan declared that patriots and right-thinking men were emphasizing the importance of developing and extending industrial and technical training. "It is true that the industrial life for the future would be based largely on the machine, the industrial training needed would be distinctly one in the understanding and use of machinery. He foresaw a great industrial battle between the nations, and the nation which could bring the most advanced technical skill and knowledge to bear upon all forms of industry and commerce would be the successful competitor."

AUSTRALIAN PLAN  
TO TEACH SOLDIERS

System of Education Is Prepared to Equip Men for Resuming Trade or Profession When Service in the Army Is Over

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The nation which makes the most rapid recovery after the war in the pursuits of peace, will gain a commanding position in the world," says Bishop Long in his memorandum on the projected educational organization for the Australian Imperial Force. Bishop Long has been recently appointed Director of Education under the new scheme, and has his organizing campaign, with it, is hoped, the full and sympathetic cooperation of the Australian Government, now well in hand.

The following is the general idea: 1. To give to those men who have no definite profession, trade, or occupation, the opportunity of resuming their studies and apprenticeships. 2. To give to those men who have no definite profession, trade, or occupation, the chance of selecting one, and of undergoing a preliminary training. 3. To give to all men of the force what may be called an inspirational training, by means of lectures, classes, and courses, and such other means as will enable them to consider and discuss topics of the day, and all that is involved in good citizenship.

The two periods for which such legislation will be necessary are:

(a) The period of war; and (b) The period of demobilization. It is essential during a protracted war, as Bishop Long points out, to have agencies for keeping the men alert and eager. Interesting courses of study, concurrent with the routine of military duties, are helpful, incidentally, in making good soldiers and in maintaining discipline. As it will be apparent that this work leads up to the wider repatriation scheme, the preparatory stage while the army remains a military organization will be invaluable. The possibilities of these two periods naturally differ widely. During the war period the business of beating the enemy must be supreme. What can be accomplished during the war period, however, is: Provisions of simple apparatus for lectures.

(2) The provision of competent lecturers to conduct courses on general information on practical affairs.

(3) A correspondence bureau for the direction and oversight of special reading courses.

(4) Technical courses in agriculture and trades where favorable conditions exist.

The staff of the Education Department will provide libraries; suitable textbooks; teaching apparatus; syllabuses of studies; supervision, direction, and recording of results. But it is necessary here to emphasize the fact that the scheme will, during this period, depend largely upon the spirit of volunteer effort among the members of the Australian Imperial Force. The Canadians and the English Home Training Armies, for the scheme did not originate with Australia, have already experienced a wide readiness on the part of capable volunteer workers. The Y. M. C. A. has promised assistance in the matter of buildings and accommodation; while the Australian Red Cross, heads of the chaplains' departments, and all other "well-fare" organizations will cooperate with them in rendering all assistance possible.

The second period, that of demobilization, includes the probable period of inactivity which may intervene between the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the forces to their own countries. In the event of an international conference being convened, for instance, the armies would be maintained in the field with little or no military functions to perform. In such a case it would be necessary to have planned and ready for instant execution, an organization for diverting their natural activities into useful channels, strongly appealing to their self-interest, and to their patriotism. "If an organization has been provided, which has been justifying itself in actual work during the limited opportunities afforded by actual warfare; which, by careful tests, has arrived at a reliable estimate of the various kinds of training desired, and has arranged a skeleton formation by which this training could be provided with dispatch; then, this dangerous transition period may be passed through without disaster, and may be turned to account for the benefit of the state and the man."

The general plan for this period, as so far conceived, is the projected establishment of educational centers to meet the requirements of the men as shown by the card census now being made by the Repatriation and Education departments. These centers will provide intensive training courses on a full-time basis. The following is a roughly sketched time-table of subjects:

1. Agriculture. An area of land will be set apart for practical work. Systematic courses in all branches of land industries will be conducted by experts along the lines laid down in agricultural colleges and experimental farms. 2. Industrial and Technical Education. The mobile workshops, mechanical plant and apparatus of the army, will be rapidly concentrated in one area, and made available for courses of training under the guidance of technical and industrial experts. 3. Business and Commercial Education. A similar course of training to that of most business colleges, specializing in business methods, organization, and commercial law. 4. Elementary and Preparatory Education, including arithmetic, English, history, French, geography, and other elementary subjects. 5. Professional Education, including law, medicine, arts, natural scientific subjects, and so on. 6. General Education, including popular science, Australian history, political economy, sociology and lectures on problems raised by the war. A special course will be arranged for university students which fall naturally into three classes, viz.: (a) Those who had not entered a university. With regard to these, service for one year with the forces will be accepted in lieu of matriculation, in cases when the university is satisfied that the man will profit by a selected course. (b) Those who enlisted in the midst of a university course. (c) Graduates who desire special advanced courses. Negotiations are being made for the admission of a limited number of these to advanced courses in British institutions. Classes preparing those men in the Australian Imperial force, who were formerly in the civil service, for examinations leading to promotion in their professions, will be held. In all studies for technical and professional pursuits, the syllabus laid down will be carefully graded and arranged on the same lines as courses prescribed in the best technical colleges and institutes. There will always be set before the men a definite grade examination to work for, while the certificates won by successful candidates will be such as will carry recognition in Australia.

WORLD WAR AND  
AMERICAN HISTORY

New York Professor Believes One Welcome Result Will Be Freeing of Teachers From "Typically German Obsession"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The world war, says Prof. Nelson F. Mead of the Department of History of the College of the City of New York, in an article especially written for this bureau, has dispelled many illusions. It has led to a reevaluation of many traditional institutions. The shock of war has disturbed a great many comfortable prepossessions and prejudices; no longer can mere tradition justify existing institutions. This is true not only of political, social and economic factors, but of our educational practices, as well.

For the last 25 years the training of teachers of history has been dominated by a typically German obsession. The mania for "original research" by immature graduate students of history was, and still is, the besetting sin of all American universities. Four or five of the best years of the young students' lives are devoted to making "original" investigations. The productions, in the shape of doctors' theses show, in the great majority of cases, a very meager return for the time and energy expended. More serious, however, than the waste of the students' time is the effect which such a training has upon the mental equipment of the future teachers of history. Trained under such influences the young history teacher enters upon his work, usually with his high school students, and carries into the classroom those same methods that he has learned to worship in his graduate work. The results are frequently deplorable. I have seen teachers in high schools struggling to interest 15-year-old boys in "original sources," the value of which was often unknown to the teacher himself. Source books with long and forbidding extracts from documents, medieval chronicles and the like are placed in the hands of bewildered students. The perfectly natural result is a distaste for the study of history on the part of a large number of students.

It is, perhaps, not too much to hope that the shock of war may break down the Ph. D. fetish, and that we may turn to the English and French rather than to the German universities for our methods in the training of history teachers. If the young graduate student would spend three or four years in the study and appreciation of the great historical classics, rather than laboriously working upon a more or less useless piece of "original" work, his usefulness as a teacher of history would be materially enhanced. He might then carry into the classroom an inspiring and sympathetic attitude toward history, and instill in the minds of his pupils a real love for the subject.

The content of history courses is certain to be materially affected by the war. Even before the war, there had been a marked tendency to shift the emphasis from ancient and medieval history to modern history in many college courses. This tendency is certain to be emphasized by the war. The forces which culminated in the great world cataclysm had their origins in the Nineteenth Century, and many of them in the period since 1870. An increasing amount of attention will be devoted to this period of European history. The history of Eastern Europe, and especially of Russia, will demand fuller treatment than it has received in the past.

Upon the teaching of American history, too, the world war will leave its impress. It is, of course, trite to point out that the war has given the coup de grace to our fancied isolation. The average American is, for the first time, interested in the affairs of the outside world. For better or for worse we are one of the family of world powers. Our former provincialism was reflected in our teaching of American history. The history of our country was regarded as a series of events apart from the general current of world affairs. It is true that in recent years American historians have begun to rewrite American history in the light of world politics. The great work of Professor Osmond dealing with the colonial period of American history is one of a number of scholarly productions which have provided a new and truer perspective in American history. The better class of high school textbooks also have shown the influence of the new scholarship. Nevertheless there remained far too much teaching of American history apart from the currents of European history. Our new position in world affairs will no longer tolerate this partial and narrow treatment of American history.

NEW YORK'S SCHOOL  
HOUSING PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York, if the Board of Education takes the advice of Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, must make one school building do the work of two for the duration of the war, as Mr. Baruch has refused the Mayor's request for material and labor for new school buildings on a \$9,000,000 budget, saying that although he realizes the needs of this city and others, the proposed building plans must be postponed until the war is won, as neither the requisite materials nor labor can be spared.

Although New York is quite ready and willing to cooperate thus to the utmost, her school problem is a serious one. There are some 40,000 school children on part time in the elementary grades. For some time there has been great congestion and much dissatisfaction with existing conditions has been expressed by parents. Some believe that reducing the summer vacation to a minimum holiday and the substitution for it of a fourth school term which would enable pupils to get through the allotted number of grades in fewer years would work out to good advantage. For the immediate present, however, it is thought that Mr. Baruch's suggestion of making one building do the work of two must be translated into a practical scheme whereby each child attending the public schools of the city may receive the full required amount of instruction. At the same time the Board of Education is going ahead with the sites and plans for the much needed new buildings so that whenever it is possible to begin work the contracts may be awarded.

## COURSES IN SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A course in merchant marine administration and operation has been introduced by the Wall Street Division of New York University. Secretary Brittain of the American Steamship Association is giving a series of 30 lectures covering the essentials of the operation of steamship companies and the obligations of carriers, and the best-known authorities in special fields are discussing the phases of shipping in which they are especially qualified.

WORLD WAR AND  
AMERICAN HISTORY

New York Professor Believes One Welcome Result Will Be Freeing of Teachers From "Typically German Obsession"

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The content of history courses is certain to be materially affected by the war. Even before the war, there had been a marked tendency to shift the emphasis from ancient and medieval history to modern history in many college courses. This tendency is certain to be emphasized by the war. The forces which culminated in the great world cataclysm had their origins in the Nineteenth Century, and many of them in the period since 1870. An increasing amount of attention will be devoted to this period of European history. The history of Eastern Europe, and especially of Russia, will demand fuller treatment than it has received in the past.

Upon the teaching of American history, too, the world war will leave its impress. It is, of course, trite to point out that the war has given the coup de grace to our fancied isolation. The average American is, for the first time, interested in the affairs of the outside world. For better or for worse we are one of the family of world powers. Our former provincialism was reflected in our teaching of American history. The history of our country was regarded as a series of events apart from the general current of world affairs. It is true that in recent years American historians have begun to rewrite American history in the light of world politics. The great work of Professor Osmond dealing with the colonial period of American history is one of a number of scholarly productions which have provided a new and truer perspective in American history. The better class of high school textbooks also have shown the influence of the new scholarship. Nevertheless there remained far too much teaching of American history apart from the currents of European history. Our new position in world affairs will no longer tolerate this partial and narrow treatment of American history.

NEW YORK'S SCHOOL  
HOUSING PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York, if the Board of Education takes the advice of Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, must make one school building do the work of two for the duration of the war, as Mr. Baruch has refused the Mayor's request for material and labor for new school buildings on a \$9,000,000 budget, saying that although he realizes the needs of this city and others, the proposed building plans must be postponed until the war is won, as neither the requisite materials nor labor can be spared.

Although New York is quite ready and willing to cooperate thus to the utmost, her school problem is a serious one. There are some 40,000 school children on part time in the elementary grades. For some time there has been great congestion and much dissatisfaction with existing conditions has been expressed by parents. Some believe that reducing the summer vacation to a minimum holiday and the substitution for it of a fourth school term which would enable pupils to get through the allotted number of grades in fewer years would work out to good advantage. For the immediate present, however, it is thought that Mr. Baruch's suggestion of making one building do the work of two must be translated into a practical scheme whereby each child attending the public schools of the city may receive the full required amount of instruction. At the same time the Board of Education is going ahead with the sites and plans for the much needed new buildings so that whenever it is possible to begin work the contracts may be awarded.

## COURSES IN SHIPPING

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—A course in merchant marine administration and operation has been introduced by the Wall Street Division of New York University. Secretary Brittain of the American Steamship Association is giving a series of 30 lectures covering the essentials of the operation of steamship companies and the obligations of carriers, and the best-known authorities in special fields are discussing the phases of shipping in which they are especially qualified.

WORLD WAR AND  
AMERICAN HISTORY

New York Professor Believes One Welcome Result Will Be Freeing of Teachers From "Typically German Obsession"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The world war, says Prof. Nelson F. Mead of the Department of History of the College of the City of New York, in an article especially written for this bureau, has dispelled many illusions. It has led to a reevaluation of many traditional institutions. The shock of war has disturbed a great many comfortable prepossessions and prejudices; no longer can mere tradition justify existing institutions. This is true not only of political, social and economic factors, but of our educational practices, as well.

For the last 25 years the training of teachers of history has been dominated by a typically German obsession. The mania for "original research" by immature graduate students of history was, and still is, the besetting sin of all American universities. Four or five of the best years of the young students' lives are devoted to making "original" investigations. The productions, in the shape of doctors' theses show, in the great majority of cases, a very meager return for the time and energy expended. More serious, however, than the waste of the students' time is the effect which such a training has upon the mental equipment of the future teachers of history. Trained under such influences the young history teacher enters upon his work, usually with his high school students, and carries into the classroom those same methods that he has learned to worship in his graduate work. The results are frequently deplorable. I have seen teachers in high schools struggling to interest 15-year-old boys in "original sources," the value of which was often unknown to the teacher himself. Source books with long and forbidding extracts from documents, medieval chronicles and the like are placed in the hands of bewildered students. The perfectly natural result is a distaste for the study of history on the part of a large number of students.

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INSTRUCTION IN  
SLAV SUBJECTS

Columbia University Offers Time-ly Courses on Topics Connected With Interest of Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the entrance of the United States into the war a very marked interest in the Russian and other Slavonic nationalities has been manifested among students generally. According to Prof. J. Dyneley Prince, head of the Slavonic department of Columbia University, the registration in Slavonic subjects during the past year has more than doubled.

A wider range of courses is being offered on Slavonic topics for the current session. In his lecture courses which treat of the political and economic history of the Slavonic peoples, Professor Prince will pay particular attention to the historical background and far-reaching effects of the Tschoslovak and Jugo, or Southern Slav movements as a new phase in the development of all Slavdom, particularly with regard to Russia. No prerequisite training is demanded for admittance to any of these courses.

The course in modern Turkish history has been supplemented to include a general study of present conditions in Palestine under allied occupation. The Armenian historian, V. H. Kaledonian of the Slavonic department, will take up this part of the work.

Mr. A. Yarmolinsky, acting assistant in the department, and head of the Slavonic department of the New York Public Library, will give lectures on Russian literature including the works and authors of the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries. The object of this course is to introduce to the American student the general character of Russian literature, and, by developing in him the feeling for its possibilities as an artistic medium of expression, to stimulate intelligent reading and translation. Previous knowledge of the language is not essential. Practical courses in Russian for the beginner and the advanced student alike will be given by Professor Prince, by Mr. S. Andreyski, a former Russian official, and by Mr. Yarmolinsky. These courses will include the regular formal drill in grammar, composition and conversation.

For the first time in the history of the American university the Serbian language will be taught this session in the evening classes for spoken languages in the department of extension teaching, by G. Radin of Columbia University. It is hoped that this tongue, which is used by nearly 15,000,000 of the Southern Slavs, will be the language of the new commerce with the united Balkan states after the war.

Through the support of the Polish National Committee of Chicago, an instructor of the Polish language and literature has been appointed for the coming session at Columbia, and a lecturer has been chosen for this institution under the auspices of Ignace Paderewski. It is thought that many Americans and Poles will seize this opportunity to acquaint themselves with the language and romantic literature of a country which, as Professor Prince says, "has preserved its nationality under a century of oppression, and which is bound to rise anew as a powerful factor in post-bellum Europe."

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN  
NEW ZEALAND SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A system of self-government on the lines of a school commonwealth has been recommended by the Council of Education at Wellington, "with a view to affording a concrete illustration of the fundamental facts of social problems." The committee considered that a scheme of self-government suitable for use in schools should be prepared and circulated but that its adoption as a whole or in part, with or without modification, should be optional, and that where it was adopted teachers should be asked to furnish a report as to results.

The committee recognized that the history course in schools should be reviewed so that it might be used to "attain a more effective realization of how the conditions of today have evolved." Possibly the children will be more interested in the recommendation for the provision without delay of more adequate playground space.

## COURSES IN EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To provide for the growth of the export trade which is expected in the United States after the war, students at the College of the City of New York are to be offered training suitable for the practical shipper, the export manufacturer, the commission agent, the forwarding agent, the banking agent and others. Included in the schedule is a course by Prof. Guy E. Snyder in foreign sales practice, a course by H. C. MacLean in market geography and trade routes, a course by S. S. Brill in South American markets, a course in foreign customs administration and commercial treaties by E. E. Judd, a course in import control by E. J. Hayes and a course in domestic and foreign credits by William W. Orr. The courses are designed according to ideas approved by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and other governmental departments of the United States. The instructors are largely recruited from among actual business men.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Rivers

Rivers I have seen which were beautiful,  
Slow rivers winding in the flat fens,  
With bands of reeds like thronged  
green swans.

Guarding the mirrored sky;  
And streams down-tumbling from the  
chalk hills  
To valleys of meadows and watercress-  
beds,  
And bridges where, under dark weed-  
colored shadows,  
Trout flit or lie.

I know those rivers that peacefully  
glide  
Past old towers and shaven gardens,  
Where mottled walls rise from the  
water.

And mills all streaked with flour;  
And rivers with wharves and rusty  
shipping,  
That flow with a stately tidal motion  
Towards their destined estuaries  
Full of the pride of power. . . .

O many and many are rivers,  
And beautiful are all rivers,  
And lovely is water everywhere  
That leaps or glides or stays;  
Yet by starlight, moonlight, or sun-  
light,  
Long, long though they look, these  
wandering eyes,  
Even on the fairest waters of dream,  
Never untroubled gaze.

For whatever stream I stand by,  
And whatever river I dream of,  
There is something still in the back  
of my mind.

From very far away:  
There is something I saw and see not,  
A country full of rivers  
That stir in my heart and speak to  
me  
More sure, more dear than they.

And always I ask and wonder  
(Though often I do not know it):  
Why does this water not smell like  
water?

Where is the moss that grew  
Wet and dry on the slabs of granite  
And the round stones in clear brown  
water?

—And a pale film rises before them  
Of the rivers that first I knew. . . .  
—J. C. Squire, (Poems, 1918).

## Clear Grit

Clear grit is the power to say No  
to what may seem a multitude of  
angels when they would counsel you  
away from a downright loyalty to your  
instant duty, while, if it were possible  
for you to feel that by following steadily  
the true path, for all that you can  
see, you will go into outer darkness  
and stay there. But that unspeakable  
felicity may seem to crown the false  
way simply to determine once for all  
that any torment for being a true man  
or woman, is to be preferred to any  
bliss for falling.—Robert Collier.

## Necessary Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
WELL-NIGH the whole world today  
is busily considering what of its  
pre-war activities have really been  
necessary. Right activity is, of course,  
infinite, and for any constructive  
human sense of activity there is  
the true idea, thoroughly useful in  
expressing intelligence completely.  
Nevertheless, as Mrs. Eddy has  
pointed out on page 288 of "Miscella-  
neous Writings," "Wisdom in human  
action begins with what is nearest  
right under the circumstances, and  
thence achieves the absolute." Thus  
in human experience today many a  
human sense of activity may tempo-  
rarily have to give place to something  
relatively more important. All the  
while, however, a man has to know  
that the true activity in accordance  
with Principle is going on unhampered  
by any material conditions.

This true activity is, fundamentally  
and absolutely, a reflection of Mind.  
Whether the task be making bread,  
painting pictures, or digging trenches,  
intelligence is all that can really do it,  
and the very doing of it is the result of  
a concept of the human mind. One's  
concept of bread is all that one has  
of bread. One's consciousness of pic-  
ture or trench is all that one has of  
picture or trench. Without intelli-  
gence there could be no concept what-  
ever of anything. Experience, in the  
last analysis, is indeed all mental. Life  
itself is consciousness. Mind with its  
manifestation, intelligent activity or  
thinking that is wholly in accordance  
with the divine Mind, and not any base  
counterfeit, is the work truly neces-  
sary for the winning of the war.

For this vigorous right understand-  
ing there is always abundant oppor-  
tunity. No matter what one may seem  
to be doing, one is always thinking,  
and if one is thinking wrongly the  
first thing to do is to turn around  
and learn sufficient of truth to enable  
one to think rightly. When a man is  
drafted into the army or directed to  
change his occupation to something  
useful for the present is more humanly  
useful, his first work is to reason intelli-  
gently. So today the more one actu-  
ally reasons in accordance with Prin-  
ciple in whatever one may be doing,  
the more fully is he serving.

The constant endeavor to separate  
truth from error is real religion. It  
is the only goodness or godliness and  
is altogether different from the pseudo-  
goodness from which virile thinkers  
have ever turned in disdain or amuse-  
ment. This endeavor, this separation  
of the real from the unreal, in every  
circumstance of everyday living, is the  
religion that is actually vigorous and  
practical. The instant a man sees  
that this is true religion he sees that  
in every sense it is necessary work.  
Then he understands what Mrs. Eddy  
understood when she wrote on page 34  
of her Message for 1901 to The Mother  
Church: "Godliness or Christianity is  
a human necessity: man cannot live  
without it; he has no intelligence, health,  
hope, nor happiness without  
godliness." The only way to be God-  
like is to learn what the divine intelli-  
gence knows. For each one this should  
be the great daily and hourly  
occupation.

Divine intelligence always demands  
of man complete attention to Prin-  
ciple, complete action that serves to  
express Principle. In this sense man  
is always drafted or required to serve  
the great spiritually governing power.  
Paul understood the spiritual require-  
ment when he urged the church of the  
Cretians to "learn to maintain good  
works for necessary uses, that they be  
not unfruitful." The real man in  
the image and likeness of God is fore-  
ever gladly fulfilling the demand of  
God or Principle and proving itself,  
as idea, absolutely essential to Prin-  
ciple. Principle would not be Prin-  
ciple without expression. Cause would  
not be cause without effect. The right  
intelligent activity of man is, there-  
fore, the necessary work of idea mani-  
festing the producing power of his  
creator, Mind.

"To learn to maintain good works  
for necessary uses" must sooner or  
later be the aim of all mankind. All  
humanity should be willingly drafted  
for this purpose, women and children  
as well as men. Mary Baker Eddy  
says: "We should forget our bodies  
in remembering God and the human  
race. Good demands of man every  
hour, in which to work out the prob-  
lem of being." (Science and Health,  
pp. 261, 262.) In the last analysis  
there is nothing but Principle to turn  
to. This right turning, which is but  
vigorous activity for Principle, is the  
only way to win the war. Every right  
thought, every bit of alert reasoning,  
every instant of dependence on Prin-  
ciple is work that proves itself fruit-  
ful. The very recognition that Prin-  
ciple does exist and does express itself  
in orderly activity is essential service.  
Divine intelligence is the real power  
and non-intelligence is not power. To-  
day, more than ever before, human  
beings are beginning to see this. Thus  
people are knowing and demonstrat-  
ing that man can be only where intel-  
ligence places him and can do only  
what intelligence has for him to do.  
To know this is to rejoice fearlessly.

This alert activity in accordance with  
divine intelligence as the only govern-  
ing power is what constitutes health.  
Health is simply another term for the  
wholeness of the spiritual activity that  
is produced in reality by God. It is  
the tangible, present consciousness of  
orderly action. Thus right activity in  
business constitutes healthy business,  
right activity in army experience con-  
stitutes healthy army experience, right  
intelligent activity in service of any  
sort constitutes healthy service. Every

one who accepts the consciousness of  
harmonious, healthy activity as the  
only real consciousness that can pos-  
sibly be his is, in so far, doing neces-  
sary work. This acceptance of the  
real consciousness and the utter rejec-  
tion of that which would call itself a  
consciousness of discord and disease  
must go on vigorously even at the bat-  
tlefront. As Mrs. Eddy says on page  
371 of Science and Health, "Mankind  
will improve through Science and  
Christianity. The necessity for uplift-  
ing the race is father to the fact that  
Mind can do it; for Mind can impart  
purity instead of impurity, strength  
instead of weakness, and health instead  
of disease." So, sooner  
or later, every one must real-  
ize that the standard for deter-  
mining what is essential work is the  
standard of intelligence wholly ex-  
pressed. The one great necessity is,  
to use the words already quoted, "the  
necessity for uplifting the race," and  
the only work that meets this neces-  
sity is the whole and orderly action  
that is based on Principle or divine  
Mind. This is spiritual health and  
happiness.

## Dacia

"Roumania has a proverb, 'Water  
flows, the rocks remain.' To realize  
the truth of this and understand the  
Roumanians of today, one has only to  
glance back over the pages of their  
early history, and note the incessant  
waves of conquest, oppression and  
cruelty that swept over the country  
during sixteen centuries, and note  
too how every conqueror, in turn,  
tried to crush and submerge this Latin  
people under a welter of anarchy and  
chaos. But like rocks these storms  
only imbedded them the more deeply  
in the soil; and the torrent of bar-  
barians enslaved and tortured, but  
never succeeded in annihilating them."  
"The origin of the Roumanian race,  
though much disputed, is clear on the  
main points," Mrs. Will. Gordon  
writes in "Roumania: Yesterday and  
Today" (1918). "The earliest inhabi-  
tants of the Roumania of today were  
the Getae, or Dacians, who inhabited  
the shore of the Euxine south of the  
Danube, now called the Dobruja. The  
Roman geographer Pliny tells us the  
former was the Greek and the latter  
the Latin name for this people.

"Herodotus speaks of them in these  
early days as 'the bravest and most  
honorable of all the Thracian tribes.'  
They were very warlike, constantly  
fighting with the Greek colonies set-  
tled on the west coast of the Black  
Sea, and they even endeavored to  
check the advance of King Darius of  
Persia. About the year 390 B. C. they  
crossed the Danube, settling in the  
country north of it and increasing  
greatly in numbers as they acquired  
the rudiments of civilization. About  
111 B. C. the Romans, advancing  
through Macedonia, came into conflict  
with them. The succeeding years con-  
stantly saw them crossing the Danube  
to harry the Roman province of  
Moesia, now Bulgaria; and in the for-  
tified towns of the Black Sea, the  
inhabitants closed their gates at sunset,  
so fearful were they of these stern  
warriors."

"The natural martial courage of the  
race proved a fine foundation for the  
superimposed layer of civilization in-  
troduced by the great Roman Emperor  
Trajan, who conquered the Dacians in  
A. D. 106."  
"The great Trajan brought prosper-  
ity and wisdom, as well as the  
sword, to this martial race; and few  
nations absorbed more quickly and  
less reluctantly the benevolent influ-  
ence of a conqueror. So just was his  
rule, so judicious was the conduct of  
the Roman legions planted in the  
country to stem the rush of barbarians  
from the north, that the Dacians soon  
fraternized and actually intermarried  
freely with their vanquishers."

"It is an astonishing phenomenon  
and a striking example of the mys-  
terious and virile influence of race, to  
see a nation after a lapse of sixteen  
centuries showing so unequivocally  
today its Latin strain, in its language  
—a 'soft bastard Latin'—its physique,  
customs, habits and dress, and yet sepa-  
rated from its parent strain by half  
the width of a continent."

"Under Trajan's rule schools were  
founded, cities and aqueducts built—  
the remains of which can still be seen;  
also the wonderful Roman roads, so  
celebrated in many lands, were made,  
and exist in many places to this day.  
Of these, the best known, called by  
Trajan's name, cuts through the  
depths of the Carpathians at the cele-  
brated Turnu Rosu, or Red Tower  
Pass."

"It is interesting to note that in the  
records of the allotment of the land to  
the inhabitants, the word 'paternally'  
constantly appears; denoting the  
politic and just administration of the  
great Emperor; while the world-re-  
nowned Edict of Caracalla—giving to  
every inhabitant of the Empire the  
privilege of calling himself a true-  
born Roman, a nomenclature upheld  
by the law—reconciled the conquered  
to the loss of their independence."

"Dacia at this time was considerably  
larger than the Roumania of today,  
comprising Transylvania and Buko-  
vina, now under Austrian rule; Mo-  
davia, the northern portion of the  
country; Bessarabia, taken by Russia  
in 1878; and Wallachia, or Muntenia,  
as the Dacians or early inhabitants of  
Roumania called it. The country rapidly  
settled down under the Roman oc-  
cupation, and became a flourishing  
province, its capital being Apulum,  
now Karlsburg."

## October

October is the opal month of the  
year. It is the month of glory, of  
ripeness. It is the picture-month.—  
H. W. Beecher.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Kem, on the White Sea

"There is something about the  
White Sea which appeals to the im-  
agination, possibly because, compara-  
tively, it is unknown, and in the un-  
known lies charm. Its brothers, the  
Red Sea, the Yellow Sea and the  
Black Sea, are furrowed by the na-  
tions of the world, but the White Sea  
remains remote, austere and forbid-  
ding." Thus writes Alan Lethbridge  
in "The New Russia," published in  
1915. "And hence it is that the  
White Sea littoral is also almost a  
terra incognita and its presumptive  
savagery has not encouraged the cult  
of the tourist. Yet, as we found, it  
has much to offer: wonderful scenery,  
 quaint customs."

Leaving Archangel, the first port  
was Kem. "The town of Kem lies at  
some distance upstream and it is  
rumored that it is to be connected by  
railway with the town of Petro-  
zavodsk, the capital of Olonetz Pro-  
vince, though quite why this is to be  
done is not clear. Firstly, Petro-  
zavodsk itself is not connected with  
any existing line of railway, neither  
is it on the main road to anywhere  
in particular. . . . Not the least in-  
teresting sidelight of the present great  
war has been the critical stocktaking  
which Russia has been compelled to  
take of the neglected northern prov-  
inces. The outbreak of hostilities  
found her in a very uncomfortable  
position from a maritime point of  
view. And it was only then that the  
great importance of Archangel was  
realized and also the problematic  
value of a little-known port on the  
Murmur coast by name Alexandrosk,  
an ice-free, deep-water harbor a hun-  
dred versts (sixty-six miles) as the  
crow flies, east by south from the  
Norwegian frontier."

"Most of the little harbors are  
pretty, some quite beautiful. For in-  
stance, Keret. At one end of a land-  
locked lagoon nestles the village sur-  
rounded completely with low-lying  
hills covered with pines. Its atmos-  
phere might be melancholy, but the  
women who come to unload the boats  
are strapping creatures of great  
strength, with hearty laughs and ever-  
ready repartee. They scramble about  
over piles of merchandise, barrels  
and boxes, with wonderful agility, in  
spite of numberless colored petticoats;  
there is always a perpetual storm of  
chaff going on between those on the  
ocean steamer and those in the  
lighters."

## The King of the Lake

"The lake is a rendezvous for all  
that is wildest and freest in the ani-  
mal life of the region. It is sufficient  
unto itself, and yields no tribute but  
to the sun. Around it, high glacial  
walls stand, crowned with ancient  
oaks and graceful birches. No stream  
flows from it or into it, unless threads  
of ice-cold water coming from springs  
in its banks are called streams. Its  
waters are deep; the fishermen, so  
they say, finding places in the center  
where long lines do not reach the  
bottom. Seen from the peak of  
Chocobra, the lake, even in Novem-  
ber, is as green as an emerald, and  
when one floats upon its surface and  
gazes far down into its depths, rich  
green water-weeds are seen stretch-  
ing their tremulous fingers towards  
him, and crowding each other for  
standing-room on the muddy floor."

"Many are the days I have spent at  
this lonely lake learning the secrets  
of its tenants, and this morning,  
soon after the auroral beauties had  
faded from the sky, I came to it while  
the dew sparkled on the ferns,"  
Frank Bolles tells us, in his book,  
"At the North of Bearcamp Water."  
"I stayed by the lake until evening.  
If an observer keeps still, it matters  
little whether he sits hidden under the  
spreading branches of a great oak  
on the shore, or lies upon a raft  
anchored in the lake, he is sure to see  
something interesting."

"Suddenly my eyes were drawn to  
the north side of the lake by seeing a  
branch of green leaves swimming  
apparently unaided, along the surface  
of the water. After progressing for  
forty or fifty feet it disappeared under  
the ripples. A few moments later a  
muskrat's head rose above the water,  
and the creature swam back to the  
point from which the leaves had  
started. Leaving the lake cautiously  
the rat climbed up the bank into the

bushes. After a minute or two it came  
waddling out bearing a second branch  
of ash, and this, too, floated along the  
placid surface of the lake until  
abruptly drawn down into the musk-  
rat's burrow in the submerged bank.  
Later in the afternoon I noticed a V-  
shaped ripple plowing across the lake  
from the southern shore. On it came,  
a small, dark object being at its point,  
parting the water steadily. As it drew  
near the raft I saw that the dark  
spot was the head of another muskrat,  
whose course was shaped straight for  
the hole into which his mate had  
been carrying the ash branches. He  
passed close to me without alarm, and  
a minute or two later the ripple  
ceased as he sank below the water."

"At the northwestern corner of the  
lake there is a grove of oaks, the  
largest of which doubtless stood there  
before this part of New England was  
settled by white men. Squirrels hold  
this grove as frisky tenants-in-com-  
mon with woodchucks and raccoons;  
a family of porcupines having a right  
of way across it by virtue of un-  
memory of rodents knoweth nothing  
to the contrary. I have never been so  
fortunate as to find coons in the grove,  
although some of my household have  
found them, but I have seen their  
footprints in the April snow. They are  
strange footprints, which one can  
never mistake for any other. If the  
dearest, plumpest baby in New En-  
land patted the soft snow with its  
dimpled hands, it could not make  
daintier images of its little palms than  
this wild creature of the forest makes  
with its feet, as it hurries over the  
new fallen snow. The most conspicu-  
ous squirrels by the pond are the  
great bushy-tailed grays; the most re-  
tiring are the refined little flying-  
squirrels which live in a deserted  
woodpecker's hole in a tree."

"Wings, even more than feet, bring  
wild life to the lonely lake. The first  
time that I ever saw the waters of the  
pond flashing and rippling in the  
sunshine, wings awoke the echoes of  
the basin as a flock of black ducks  
rose at my coming and vanished be-  
hind the oaks. One bright October  
morning a black tern came to the lake  
with five black ducks. It rested there  
many hours and even, when startled  
circled for a while in the sky and  
then returned to the spot where  
Chocobra's horn was reflected in the  
sky. . . . At evening the whippoor-  
wills and their cousins, the night-  
hawks, frequent the lake. Just at  
twilight I have heard six whippoor-  
wills at once singing their strange  
song on the edge of the water. Per-  
haps they came there to bathe; at all  
events they sing only for a moment,  
after which only an occasional cluck  
or 'whip' betrays their presence. . . .  
The lake is not only a favorite place  
of resort for resident birds, but it is  
a section of one of those dimly recog-  
nizable lines of migration along which  
bands of spring and autumn birds  
seem by instinct to take their way  
year by year. On this line, above the  
lake shore, I met my first and only  
Philadelphia vireo, one of the rarest  
of our migrants."

"The vegetation of the lake shore has  
a great deal to do with its attrac-  
tion for birds and animals. The lake  
was once in the heart of a white pine  
forest. Scores of huge stumps show  
where the giant trees lived until a  
tornado overturned them. Now the  
canoe birch is the prevailing tree, and  
few products of the New England soil  
can rival it in grace, beauty, and use-  
ful qualities. The forest's carpet of  
gray and green mosses, wintergreen,  
checkerberry, Linnaea, cornel, asters  
and goldenrod, ferns and brakes, is  
strangely lacking in one flower gen-  
erally common to the region. I have  
searched for half a mile in every di-  
rection from the pond and failed to  
find more than one root of the arbutus.  
Near this solitary root there grows an  
eccentric blueberry bush, which bears  
pale pink and white berries, very  
sweet to the taste, but which never  
become blue. Here, too, is the shy  
little snowberry. . . . In the moist  
sand at the foot of the blueberry  
bushes the modest Houstonia flourishes  
for six months of the year."

"Of all the many creatures that fre-  
quent the lonely lake, the big blue  
heron seems to be the most in sym-  
pathy with its shy silence and loneli-  
ness. He is its king, and by his name  
the lake is known."

Boswell's Dedi-  
cation

James Boswell's dedication of his  
great work to Sir Joshua Reynolds,  
was in these words:

"My dear Sir,  
"Every liberal motive that can ac-  
tuate an Author in the dedication of  
his labours, concurs in directing me  
to you, as the person to whom the fol-  
lowing Work should be inscribed."

"If there be a pleasure in cele-  
brating the distinguished merit of a  
contemporary, mixed with a certain  
degree of vanity not altogether inex-  
cusable, in appearing fully sensible  
of it, where can I find one, in com-  
plimenting whom I can with more  
general approbation gratify those  
feelings? Your excellence not only  
in the Art over which you have long  
presided with unrivalled fame, but  
also in Philosophy and elegant Liter-  
ature, is well known to the present,  
and will continue to be the admiration  
of future ages. Your equal and placid  
temper, your variety of conversation,  
your true politeness, by which you  
are so amiable in private society, and  
that enlarged hospitality which has  
long made your house a common cen-  
tre of union for the great, the accom-  
plished, the learned, and the inge-  
nious; all these qualities I can, in per-  
fect confidence of not being accused of  
flattery, ascribe to you."

"If a man may indulge an honest  
pride, in having it known to the world,  
that he has been thought worthy of  
particular attention by a person of the  
first eminence in the age in which he  
lived, whose company has been univer-  
sally courted, I am justified in avail-  
ing myself of the usual privilege of a  
Dedication, when I mention that there  
has been a long and uninterrupted  
friendship between us."

"If gratitude should be acknowl-  
edged for favors received, I have this  
opportunity, my dear Sir, most sincerely  
to thank you for the many hours which  
I owe to your kindness,—for the cor-  
diality with which you have at all  
times been pleased to welcome me,—  
for the number of valuable acquaint-  
ances to whom you have introduced me,—  
for the notes coenoeque Deum, which  
I have enjoyed under your roof."  
"If a master should be inscribed to one  
who is master of the subject of it, and  
whose approbation, therefore, must en-  
sure it credit and success, the life of  
Dr. Johnson is, with the greatest prop-  
riety, dedicated to Sir Joshua Rey-  
nolds, who was the intimate and be-  
loved friend of that great man; the  
friend, whom he declared to be 'the  
most invulnerable man he knew;  
whom, if he should quarrel with him,  
he should find the most difficultly how  
to abuse. You, my dear Sir, studied  
him, and knew him well; you venerated  
and admired him. Yet, luminous  
as he was upon the whole, you per-  
ceived all the shades which mingled in  
the grand composition; all the little  
peculiarities, and—oh! blemishes  
which marked the literary Colossus.  
Your very warm commendation of the  
specimen which I gave in my 'Journal  
of a Tour to the Hebrides,' of my being  
able to preserve his conversation in an  
authentic and lively manner, which  
opinion the Publick has confirmed, was  
the best encouragement for me to per-  
severe in my purpose of producing the  
whole of my stores."

"In one respect, this Work will, in  
some passages, be different from the  
former. In my 'Tour,' I was almost  
unboundedly open in my communica-  
tions, and from my eagerness to dis-  
play the wonderful fertility and readi-  
ness of Johnson's wit, freely shewed  
to the world its dexterity, even when  
I was myself the object of it. I  
trusted that I should be liberally in-  
terested, as knowing very well what  
I was about, and by no means as sim-  
ply unconscious of the pointed effects  
of the satire. I own, indeed, that I  
was arrogant enough to suppose that  
the tenor of the rest of the book  
would sufficiently guard me against  
such a strange imputation. But it  
seems I judged too well of the world;  
for, though I could scarcely believe  
it, I have been undoubtedly informed,  
that many persons, especially in dis-  
tant quarters, not penetrating enough  
into Johnson's character, so as to un-  
derstand his mode of treating his  
friends, have arraigned my judgment,  
instead of seeing that I was sensible  
of all that they could observe.  
"It is related of the great Dr. Clarke,

that when in one of his leisure hours  
he was unbending himself with a few  
friends in the most playful and frolic-  
some manner, he observed Beau Nash  
approaching; upon which he suddenly  
stopped. 'My boys,' said he, 'let us  
be grave: here comes a fool.' The  
world, my friend, I have found to be a  
great fool, as to that particular on  
which it has become necessary to  
speak very plainly. I have, therefore,  
in this Work been more reserved; and  
though I tell nothing but the truth, I  
have still kept in my mind that the  
whole truth is not always to be ex-  
posed. This, however, I have managed  
so as to occasion no diminution of  
the pleasure which my book should  
afford; though malignity may some-  
times be disappointed of its gratifica-  
tions."

"I am,  
"My dear Sir,  
"Your much obliged friend,  
"And faithful humble servant,  
"JAMES BOSWELL.  
"London, April 20, 1791."

## A Luxury

To Nero advertising for a luxury, a  
walk in the woods should have been  
offered.—Emerson's Journal.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of  
this newspaper and articles for publication  
should be addressed to the Editor.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  
then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIALS

### A Counsel of Perfection

THE speech of the President of the United States, which was delivered on the 27th of September, in the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, deserves much more than ordinary attention. It is true that the leading editorial in this paper, on the following morning, was devoted to it, but it is impossible to do justice to it in one or even in two articles of such length. The fact is that Mr. Wilson struck an entirely new note, and made an entirely new departure in this address. It was not that he said things which were entirely new, that would have been frankly impossible. The newness lay in the fact that he, speaking as a statesman, and as a statesman addressing his country, and even the world, on a pressing political situation, and on no academic review of possibilities, made use of words which have hitherto been the stock in trade, as it were, of philosophers rather than of politicians. The President's whole speech was, indeed, a counsel of perfection, and as such it would have been received with amusement rather than consternation, at the Congress of Vienna. What men like Metternich and Talleyrand would have said of such utterances may be gathered from the fact that the center of political gravity in Europe had shifted, with the sunset of Waterloo, from Paris, with its memories of the guillotine and the Altar of Freedom to the rigid autocratic atmosphere of Vienna.

It was Talleyrand himself who said of the Bourbons that they had learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and the Congress of Vienna proved this more than most things. "Après nous le déluge!" Madame la Pompadour had declared, in a moment of extraordinary foresight for a lady of her character. The deluge descended right enough, but in spite of it Louis XVIII entered Paris, in a gilt coach, having learned nothing from the fact that only twenty-two years before Citizen d'Orléans, Egalité Orléans and no other, had driven away from a certain scaffold in the Place de la Révolution in a cabriolet. And thus it comes about that almost exactly a century later, France and Russia have become republics, whilst the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, who imagined they had nothing more to learn than the Bourbons, are standing with broken swords in the midst of the wreck of autocracy, also, like La Pompadour, looking for the deluge.

All of which, in the manner of a figure of speech, may not have been in President Wilson's mind, as he stood on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, before the vast audience indicative of the great republic which has sprung from the loins of those little colonies, in the capital of one of which Talleyrand, the ex-priest, was selling buttons, in the year 1795. None the less Mr. Wilson must have been thinking in some such terms when he delivered the oration, which is destined to go down to posterity as an epoch-making one. For here, in the Twentieth Century, in the midst of the Great War, just a century after the era of Waterloo, he was laying down this counsel of perfection, this new doctrine of the majesty of the common people, which had grown gradually out of the efforts of the Anglo-Saxon race to carry the message of freedom round the entire globe. In Mr. Wilson's audience, amongst the thousands of citizens of the United States, must have been Anglo-Saxons out of Australia, out of Canada, out of India, and out of Africa, as well as hundreds from the Mother Country. And all these men heard the teaching of liberty, equality, fraternity, proscribed in '93, more out of ignorance than intent, rolled in the mud, even whilst the President was speaking, again more through ignorance than malice, from the Dniester to the Urals, set forth in a concrete and practical form, and in no mere academic clothing, by the head of the great republic of the West.

Mr. Wilson's message has been delivered before, but, as has been said, has been delivered, in various forms, by idealistic philosophers like Plato or Bacon, like Campanella or Butler. The political testament of the President was, indeed, summed up under five heads, which must be read carefully, and studied carefully in order that their full significance may be grasped. But Mr. Wilson's message came in the end to this, that men are not merely born free, in the only sense, that is to be said, in which a human being can be born free in a material world, but that they have a right to live in freedom and to be, in Mr. Henley's famous phrase, the captains of their souls. That was what Mr. Wilson meant when he declared that when the statesmen of the world get round a new congress table, the pattern of that table was not to be of the pattern of Vienna. In Vienna provinces changed hands like Westphalian hams, and men and women passed in droves from one crown to another, like their own flocks and herds. But when the new congress meets, to ratify a new covenant, before the eyes of the peoples, and in the light of day, it will have to meet with one great watchword, Principle. There will have to be no bargainings by groups, no log-rolling, and no lobbying. Every question will have to be decided on its merits, no matter whether the issue is pleasant or unpleasant, gratifying or ungratifying, to any of those who sit at the table. Autocracy has gambled for the dominion of the world, and autocracy has lost. And the representatives of the peoples of the world, gathered for the most momentous political conference which has ever taken place, since Judas haggled with the high priests over the price of the Christ, will need to recognize that their words and votes will be tried by the standard of Principle, and that in the exact proportion in which those words and votes depart from Principle, it can be said, "He that is not with me is against me."

### Britain's Effort

THOSE who recognize something of what the present Grand Alliance of free peoples, fighting for the liberties of humanity, really means recognize also how much Mr. Bonar Law, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, placed the world in his debt; the other day, by his speech at the Guildhall, London. It was not that Mr. Bonar Law ably launched yet another great campaign for financing the war. He has done similar things ably often

before. It was not that, speaking at a moment of allied success and fruition of effort, he carried his audience to some fuller realization of what it all meant. Mr. Bonar Law might be trusted to do that. But it was that he took his courage in his hands, and, sacrificing inclination, and breaking free from a national habit of thought, he told his audience something of what Britain had done in the war. It was good for himself, and it was good for his audience, even though neither of them might like it, and it was good, beyond measure, for the rest of the world.

"It is one of the characteristic qualities of the people of Great Britain," wrote Mr. Otto H. Kahn, as quoted recently in this paper, "not to blow their own horn. Indeed, they not only studiously avoid anything in the nature of self-advertising, but they have an inveterate reticence and reserve, frequently mistaken for haughty self-complacency, in speaking of their own achievements. They are given to understating their case. They are apt to grumble rather than pat themselves on the back. They have a distinct aversion to the limelight." Now, such characteristic qualities are very well in their way when they are understood, but it was inevitable that there should come a time in the world's history when the world would begin to recognize that there is really no such thing, after all, as "erring on the right side," and when men who saw at all would see clearly that the most courageous nation, and the nation who recognized best its duties to its neighbors in such matters, would dare to tell those neighbors the truth about itself, without the desire for the limelight or the fear of it.

During the last four years, Great Britain, like many other nations, has been realizing many great truths, and experiencing many great conversions, and has been steeling herself to do many things which she did not like to do, because she saw that it was right to do them. And it was one of these things that Mr. Bonar Law did the other day, before an audience in London which might be called a microcosm of the country, and in a hall which gathers round itself all the traditions of the British race. Deliberately, he unfolded the whole splendid story, belittling nothing and exaggerating nothing. The stupendous work of the British Navy, silent always, but ever active, without which all other efforts would have availed nothing, he placed where it ought to be placed, in the forefront. And then, winning a great triumph over characteristic qualities, he went on:

"Look at other things, comparatively small. Look at the part we have played in finance. We have lent upward of £1,600,000,000. Think what that means. It is not money. As I said in the House of Commons the other day, £1,000,000,000 of money represents the labor of 1,000,000 men for two years. I can say it now—it would have been too early to have said it before—that just before America entered the war, we marketed every security we possessed. We had risked everything we possessed to the last shilling, not for ourselves, but for our allies. Looking at another small thing: the submarine menace threatened the whole alliance. Don't let us be too complacent; it will not affect the result, but it is not over. The world has succeeded in building ships more quickly than the enemy sinks them, but Great Britain, the great mercantile power of the world, is losing ships more quickly than building them, because our yards are taken up with building ships to fight this menace and to provide ships to escort American troops. But there is something more, something I am sure none of you realize. We have played all these parts, but look at our army: an army created since the war began. Look at the sacrifices. I am sure none of you realize that the casualties of the British armed forces last year and this together have been greater than in any other allied country."

No doubt, the Guildhall audience has not quite got over it yet. No doubt, those who were there are still uncertain how to take it, and whether or not they should somehow apologize for it. But the world, the allied world, will have no difficulty in getting over it, no difficulty in understanding it, will, in a word, have no other feeling about it at all but profound gratitude and abundant appreciation.

### Canada and Steel

SOON after the outbreak of the war, inquiries were set on foot by the British War Office as to the possibility of obtaining an adequate supply of shells from Canada. Ensuing negotiations led to the appointment of an official Shell Committee, which undertook the task of supplying shrapnel to the Imperial Government for the front. The only kind of steel made earlier in Canada was known as basic steel, and fortunately experiments showed it to be admirably suitable for the manufacture of shells. Thus, by the end of May, 1915, approximately 400 manufacturing establishments in Canada were engaged in the manufacture, from Canadian steel, of various kinds of munitions of war. Canada since then has steadily increased her steel output, until now the once insignificant industry has taken a place among those undertakings which are destined to shape Canada's future among the nations. Already there are at hand convincing figures to justify this view. According to the pamphlet entitled "Canada's War Effort," recently issued by the Director of Public Information at Ottawa, the value of iron and steel exported during the year 1914, practically just prior to the war, amounted to something like \$11,000,000, but for the year 1918 the value of the export had increased to \$46,271,848. Whilst the pamphlet omits to give in tons the comparative figures of the amount exported for the two years, whereby suitable allowances could be made for the differences in the prices of steel, it can safely be said that there are few commodities on the Canadian export list which show so remarkable a proportionate increase.

Only a few years ago, so it seems, the Canadian steel industry was still more or less in the infant class. For many years the iron and steel companies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario were given bounties. Millions of dollars were paid by the Treasury to bolster up the industry, until it was able to stand upon its own legs. Its opportunity to show what its possibilities were practically came with the war. By 1918 the industry was under the control of the Canadian War Trade Board, one of whose functions is to supervise the raw materials and see that a proper use is made of these in the prosecution of the war. Today the question of the future expansion of Canadian steel is beginning to figure prominently in the columns of the Canadian press. Steel, it is now recognized, is not only a great Canadian and allied sinew of war, but will

play a leading part, next to cereals, in the making of Canada. It will, in short, be a sinew of peace. But in order to be that, measures must be taken and a policy elaborated which will have a permanent value in the after-the-war period. The main task before the Canadian Government, it is seen, is to make Canada more self-reliant in the manufacture of steel. That task is not an easy one. At the outset, the government is face to face with an economic drawback in the fact that those parts of Canada which contain the largest markets for the articles made of steel are without coal fields. It would appear, therefore, as though, since the mountain cannot go to Muhammad, Muhammad must come to the mountain; that for the purposes of profitable production, in other words, the manufacturing must be placed near the sources of power.

This step would appear to be practically unavoidable. Canada is awakening to the fact that there is a promising future for Canadian steel over the border. The output in the United States may soon be wholly insufficient to meet this country's enormous after-the-war demands, and the probabilities are that Canada will find a profitable and ever-expanding market south of the boundary. Happily, Canada's difficulty with regard to power is not an insurmountable one. She has a more than adequate substitute for coal, if only she knows how to avail herself of it, in her water power, for the development of hydro-electric energy. Unutilized water power is everywhere at hand, and, in fact, is running to waste through the ore fields. Probably no more favorable time could have presented itself than the present, and no greater stimulus could have been provided, for harnessing the power abundantly at hand for the purposes of the steel industry, and for perfecting at the same time a system of smelting low-grade ores by electricity.

For so resourceful a people as the Canadians, the task of building up a giant iron and steel business will not prove insuperable. It is only one of several formidable problems now demanding the serious attention of the Dominion. Canada is looking to the government for a clear-cut policy in the creation of new industries and the expansion of existing ones. The successful solution of the steel problem will serve to impart a deeper significance to the saying, frequently heard before the war, "The century is Canada's."

### The Hotel Porter

THERE would appear to be one true place for the European hotel porter, and that is at the door of the hotel. It was understood, even in Shakespeare's days, that a porter, whatever his duties may then have been, was essentially a doorkeeper, or keeper of the portals. And even in the language of Scripture, there is the convincing passage, "To him the porter openeth." Thus his modern representative may carry things, as the word would also appear to suggest; he may meet the trains, carry the luggage, call a cab, perform odd jobs, and, in fact, carry some of the burdens of other people with that professional alacrity which is in no small part due to prospective fiscal award; but always and consistently, in Great Britain, at least, is he the essentially faithful, uniformed public servant at the door.

It is to the credit of the British genus, no matter what the nice discriminations of duty arising from the varying status of the hotels which he serves, that he is true to type. He has no exaggerated ideas as to the importance of his calling or as to its possibilities. There is nothing, perhaps, to which, at a pinch, he will not turn his hand. Such are his Protean proclivities that he has been known cheerfully to undertake anything from waiting at the table to the Wellerian occupation of blacking the boots of the guest. In such circumstances, it may be said, that a veritable world of distinction separates the British from the Continental variety of porter. There is more than a grain of possibility in the statement, though the report in itself may be false, that a minister of the former Tsar's government, and until lately a very wealthy man, is now earning his living as a hotel porter. The British porter may have his well-defined limitations; his Continental colleague none. Unlike that man of baffled dreams, Professor Diogenes Teufelsdröckh, there need be no end to his. He can aspire to and indeed achieve competence and even wealth. He can have, and does often have, the confidence of statesmen and kings; and though he meets you at the door in the long-tailed coat and white waistcoat of his calling, he generally manages to convey the impression that he is the most important functionary of the hotel.

Who, indeed, has not been amused and agreeably surprised, on entering a Continental hotel, to find himself or herself met by the porter, bowed into the hotel by the porter, and even taken in hand by the porter; to find the porter paying the cabman, assigning the rooms, directing the marshaling and disposition of the luggage, imparting the desired information, exchanging the foreign money, talking, apparently, in any language to order, and generally performing those dozen and one little services which, in England or the United States, might be expected to be distributed among a variety of officials. It may or may not be that the frock-coated manager is on hand to assist in the welcome or the speeding of the guest; the curious circumstance remains that the efficient Continental hotel porter has rendered him, to a certain extent, superfluous, and even, in some cases, turned him into a lay figure. There appears to be hardly anything that he does not know, or about which he cannot impart the desired information. No mere Pumblechook, making himself highly offensive to an indignant Pip by his suddenly posed problems, could ever hope to ruffle the serenity or puzzle a human vade mecum of this type. It is not so much that he knows how to call a cab; it is that he knows exactly the cab that the guest needs. It is not that he knows precisely the train that the guest desires and the time it starts; it is that he is familiar with its make-up, and the times of arrival at and departure from the various stations en route from, say, Vienna to its destination in some distant land.

What he is to the genus tourist, he is tenfold more, did one but know it, to the habitués of the particular hotel. To them, indeed, he is often a positive boon. He has learned to know his patrons, from the highest to the lowest, like a book. He meets their every wish. He knows their particular fancies, their particular suite in the hotel, their likes and dislikes, their titles and connections, and even their daily habits. No sooner have they appeared at his hotel than it is understood that they shall put themselves unreservedly in his hands. It is understood, likewise, that he is

entirely at their disposition for any need, from postage stamps to a box at the theater. Apparently, he is always on hand to anticipate their every wish, to pay out money, to shield them from inconveniences, to share some of their confidences; in short, he becomes, to many of its patrons, a symbol for the hotel itself.

The Continental porter of this type often waxes rich, becomes a citizen of a certain note, and accumulates property. While he invariably remains upon the social niveau compatible with his calling, the time soon comes when he has developed into that which is most conveniently expressed by the term "a character."

### Notes and Comments

MME. DE STAËL, at the dinner table of Lord Dillon, once remarked that Bonaparte was not a man but a system. Later some one inquired of Sir James Mackintosh just what the lady meant. He replied, "Mass! I cannot tell." The writer of the preface to "Rejected Addresses," in commenting on this incident, says, "Mme. de Staël repeats this apothegm in her work on Germany. It is probably understood there." In the light of present day events if it is not understood "there," it certainly is understood everywhere else.

IF ONE can only take the time and have the patience to familiarize himself with the different classes into which shoes have been divided by the United States War Industries Board, one may soon enter a shoe shop, name the class and the price, and come away with the pair he wants, knowing that he has got his money's worth. This, at least, is the theory of the regulation under which the shoe trade must be carried on hereafter. At all events, you cannot, it seems, buy a pair of shoes for less than two or more than twelve dollars, a fact which leaves you practically all the latitude you now have in the matter of deciding for yourself.

ENGLAND counts her sheep with mechanical accuracy. This year, she and Wales have 16,775,000. Last year she had 4 per cent fewer. How little did the shepherds of North Lincolnshire and the Yorkshire wolds dream of their beloved flocks losing all identity in the vast realm of statistics as they counted them in the old sing-song style up to twenty:

Yan	Yan-a-dik
Tan	Tan-a-dik
Tethera	Tethera-dik
Pethera	Pethera-dik
Pimp	Bumfit
Sethera	Yan-a-bumfit
Lethera	Tan-a-bumfit
Hovers	Tethera-bumfit
Covers	Pethera-bumfit
Dik	Figgitt

IOWA has distinguished itself by being the first State of the American Union to oversubscribe its quota for the fourth Liberty Loan. A county in Iowa, Lucas, was the first county in the United States to oversubscribe its quota, and the spirit of the entire Commonwealth was illustrated in the fact that it had oversubscribed nearly two full days before the formal subscriptions were opened. Anybody who has been in Iowa, at any time during the last few summers, and seen the Iowa corn fields in their glory, would really have been surprised had the State done less. But if Iowa was the first, the satisfying thing is that it will not be the last to do more toward winning the war, in the way of bond subscriptions, than it was asked to do.

BECAUSE of the rapid retreat of the Germans on the western front, those engaged in map-making for the newspapers are finding it difficult to make a drawing of the Hun line one day that will hold good the next. A motion picture is about the only thing that can depict it now.

FROM current articles one might suppose the art of making gardens gay with color in the fall to be something new. Quite otherwise is the fact, as one may learn by reading Bacon, particularly the passage: "I do hold it in the Royall Ordering of Gardens that there ought to be gardens for all the months of the year, in which severally things of beauty may be there in season." It is quaintly put, of course, but with a meaning that is plain. Perhaps it is true, however, that too little attention has been given fall gardens in America, although the excuse may be made that, as here the autumn leaves and the woodland berries take on so fine a color, artificiality becomes vain.

WITH new sources of potash continually coming to light, there is no reason why American farmers should ever again be tied to the wheel of German duplicity. Germany's monopoly of the potash industry was little less than a world scandal. She stopped at nothing to make this monopoly complete. Fortunately, she has failed to cripple American agriculture, as she no doubt hoped to do. For one thing, farmers are learning that they do not require as much potash as they had been taught to believe. To use less is a simple way out of the difficulty.

EVERY little while some newspaper enlarges on the value of peat for fuel, and tells of immense bogs which, if worked, would solve the heating problem almost over night. Now inventors have for years been trying to devise some means of turning peat into fuel on a commercial basis. If the stimulus of war-time conditions brings a solution of this difficulty, the world will be blessed, while the inventor will win a large measure of fame, and probably of fortune. In the meantime, it is useless to talk of peat bogs as though peat could be mined like coal.

MUCH used to be written about what could be done by one man with a mule. Now it is one man with a tractor, and there is no proper comparison as to results, even though the tractor, as well as the mule, may sometimes develop a tendency to kick. The tractor has been the most important factor in meeting the present shortage of labor on the American farm, with all due respect to the ubiquitous and truly efficient "farmerettes." Its possibilities seem endless, too. A new model on the Pacific Coast not only plows and harrows the sugar-beet fields, but actually pulls the beets after they have grown to pulling size. What more could a farmer ask!

MILESTONES, after all, in certain circumstances, constitute a highly inadequate measure of distances. Consider the Kaiser. How short seemed to him the distance to Paris four years ago! How long must it seem today!



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That the mission of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is universal, and that the benefits received therefrom are not limited by either the distance the MONITOR travels nor the time which lapses between the date of its issue and the date it reaches the reader, is illustrated in the following letters:

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"One of the most important advances made in this field is the establishment of the Australian News Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in Melbourne. This has drawn the attention of many public men and women of our newspaper with the result that THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is being welcomed in all directions. . . . The Committee on Distribution finds that THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S arrival is eagerly awaited, although four or five week's old when it reaches Australia, and the Committee can distribute as many copies as it can procure."

## IN CUBA

"During the past winter, while working for a sugar company in Cuba, I was stationed in a camp some distance from a post office, and our mail from the States was usually about fourteen days late. We received many different newspapers from the States, which were read by all the men of the camp. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR was sent to me through the kindness of the distribution committee of Havana.

"At one time none of the newspapers except THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR arrived. I offered it to the men. They asked me if it was a religious paper. My answer was that I found it to contain good news from all over the world—any kind of good news that one would wish to read. One of the men said he would look it over. In a short time I noticed all of them reading the MONITOR.

"Shortly after this incident, occurred the big drive in France, and for some unknown reason all the other papers except the MONITOR arrived. The men in the camp kept asking me if it had come. They told me that they had read the other newspaper accounts of the big drive in France by the German army, but wanted to read the MONITOR to know the truth about the battle, as they had learned that THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR dealt fairly with all subjects and contained nothing but the truth."



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Serviceable and distinctive Ready-to-  
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Excellent Shoes for Women's  
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It will add the correct style finish  
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Style 561 1/2  
Black glazed kid - with the New  
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Soles.  
Outlet Priced \$5.98

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Great  
Thoroughfare  
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Choice Meats, Fruit and  
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OPEN DAILY 11.30 to 7 P. M.  
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\$1.75 to \$3  
For the women who do not like flannelette nightdresses, yet who desire to be warmly clad, we have these fine, heavy nightdresses of Berkley cambric.  
Some have finely tucked yokes - others have Hamburg insertions. Both V and square necks with long sleeves.  
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FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
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Our stocks are complete - our large outlet  
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most popular Restaurant. Third floor.  
Now is the time to look for your fall suit or  
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FERRIS & HOLLIS CO.  
278-280 Main Street, BROCKTON, MASS.

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PASTEURIZED BUTTER  
MILK CREAM EGGS  
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**LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP**  
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For Women  
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Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes  
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**LEWANDOS**  
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Opportunities for competent mechanical cal-  
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**MISS HARD'S SCHOOL**  
In ten weeks' training fits for these positions.  
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Ribbons and Millinery Shop  
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Central Market and Grocery  
258 UNION STREET  
A full line of fancy Groceries, Meats,  
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EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE  
**Gulf Hill Farm Dairy**  
Perfectly  
Pasteurized  
Milk  
**SEASONABLE GOODS**  
Now on Display at  
**A. C. GARDNER**  
JEWELER, 280 UNION ST., NEW BEDFORD  
Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating  
Metal Work of All Kinds  
Bedford St., Cor. Acushnet Ave., New Bedford  
**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**  
**LEWANDOS**  
CLEANERS-DYERS-LAUNDERERS  
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BUSHNELL SAYS: Patronize the grocer who  
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CLOTHIERS - FURNISHERS  
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**BOSTON BRANCH**  
GROCERY  
Quality Groceries at Lowest Prices Plus Service.  
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**Rubber Goods**  
RUBBER GLOVES  
STREET GLOVES  
RUBBER ARTICLES  
and BOOTS  
Alling Rubber Co.  
167-169 ASYLUM ST.  
**HARRY D. HITCHCOCK**  
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING  
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116 Capen Street Tel. Connection  
**Weeks Linen Shop**  
38 Pratt Street  
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**BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY**  
INSURANCE  
676 MAIN STREET  
A Place That is Agreeably Different  
**WARE'S BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH**  
38 Pearl Street Room 8  
**THE PYNE PRINTERY**  
284 ASYLUM STREET

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